The New-York Times.

VOL. XVII.....NO. 5139. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 15, 1868. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Reported Final Termination of the War in Crete.

Papal Appointments of Cardinals and Bishops.

The Eruption of Mount Vesuvius Increasing in Grandeur.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Reported Positive Termination of the Cretan War.

VIENNA, Saturday, March 14.

Dispatches from the South announce that the Grand Vizier had returned to Constantinople from Crete. He reports to the Turkish Government that the war between the Turks and the Cretan insurgents had at length ended. There were a few Spahkiotean guerillas still operating in the mountain districts. They were hardly a hundred strong, and no fears were anticipated of any fresh outbreak.

ITALY.

Appointment of Cardinals and Bishops.

LONDON, Saturday, March 14.

Dispatches received from Rome to-day announce that LUCIEN BONAPARTE, GONELLA, BARILLI BERARDI, MORENO BORREMEO and CAPATTI have been made Cardinals.

Several Bishops have also been appointed for the United States and Canada.

The Eruption of Mount Vesuvius.

NAPLES, Saturday, March 14.

The eruption of Mount Vesuvius is increasing in power and grandeur. The volcano is throwing up vast quantities of fire, and but little lava. The detonations are very loud and frequent.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Discharge of Prisoners from the Fenian Bark Erin's Hope.

LONDON, Saturday, March 14.

Four more of the crew of the *Jacmel Packet* were discharged from custody at Sligo to-day. These men were arrested near Dungarvan, where they had been put ashore from the *Jacmel Packet*, which sailed from New-York as a Fenian cruiser, and was called the *Erin's Hope*. They were all naturalized citizens of the United States, of Irish birth. They will be sent home at the expense of the American Government.

FRANCE.

M. Schneider Made a Senator.

PARIS, Saturday, March 14.

M. SCHNEIDER, the President of the Corps Legislatif, has been made a Senator. M. DAVID succeeds to the Presidency.

PORTO RICO.

Effort to Declare San Juan (W. I.) a Free Port.

HAVANA, Saturday, March 14.

Late advices received here from Porto Rico state that a public meeting will be held at the Capital on the 1st of April, by the authorities and merchants, to petition the Government to declare San Juan a free port with the same privileges as St. Thomas.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Proceedings of the North Carolina Convention.

RALEIGH, N. C., Saturday, March 14.

The Convention was engaged yesterday upon divorce cases and other legislative matters. To-day it passed the relief ordinance offered by Mr. GRAHAM, Conservative. Also an ordinance directing the payment of interest upon the State debt to be resumed January, 1869.

North Carolina Conservative Nominations.

RALEIGH, N. C., Saturday, March 14.

The Conservative State Executive Committee met to-day, and nominated Col. THOS. S. ASHE, of Anson, for the office of Governor, in place of Hon. Z. B. VANCE, declined.

Proceedings in the Virginia Convention.

RICHMOND, Saturday, March 14.

In the Convention to-day, the section requiring all officers of the State to take the following oath, to wit: "I recognize and accept the civil and political equality of all men before the laws," was adopted. A communication was read from Gen. SCHOFIELD, suggesting that the Convention authorize the State Treasurer to issue certificates of indebtedness to pay the expenses of the ratification election, and the registration and revision preceding it, for neither of which had Congress appropriated money. He estimated the cost at $75,000 or $100,000. The matter was appropriately referred.

A general debate on money matters sprung up, in which it was stated that the printer of the Convention had no pay for two weeks, and there was no money to pay him.

The Convention refused, by a vote of 45 to 22, to declare that the State and county officers enumerated in the disfranchising clause are the only ones disfranchised.

Registration in Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, March 14.

The registration closed in this city to-day. The blacks are 36 votes ahead in a total registration of 12,000.

Western Railroad Matters—Indian Disturbances.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, March 14.

The Lower House of the Missouri Legislature yesterday passed what is known as the Fox-Baker bill, which gives the South-West Pacific Railroad, in this State, to a number of Eastern capitalists, including some of the Fremont bondholders and several St. Louis gentlemen who are to have all the rights and franchises of the road, including the land, and are to complete it to the State line within a specified time.

A telegram from Cheyenne city says that the Indians captured a lot of horses and mules from Bordeau's rancho, and from citizens in the neighborhood of Fort Laramie, on Tuesday, also that a train of Indian goods *en route* for Laramie had been fired into by the Indians, but without any damage being done.

Fire in Ballston—Five Buildings Burned.

BALLSTON, N. Y., Saturday, March 14.

A fire occurred to-day on Milton-avenue. Four stores and a dwelling-house were burned. They were owned by T. L. GLEASON, H. L. WEST, A. P. HEMPHILL and J. F. PECKHAM, and consisted of a clothing store, WEST's jewelry-store, HEMPHILL's grocery, S. H. & H. LUTHER's liquor-store, PECKHAM's harness-shop, and the Young Men's Christian Association room. The loss is not ascertained; very little insurance. The cause is at present unknown.

The Arson Case in Kansas City—The Defendants Admitted to Bail.

KANSAS CITY, Saturday, March 14.

The case of the State *vs.* WELBORNE, CUTTER and SCOTT, charged with arson and murder in firing their business house here some months ago, which resulted in the burning to death of two men who were sleeping in the building, came before the Jackson County Circuit Court yesterday, and was continued, on motion of the State's attorney, until the next term. The motion previously filed by the State in this case was called up and argued by the State Attorney, who said he thought the decision of the Judge regarding the degree of crime charged was erroneous, and he would not be doing his duty to the State if he went to trial under such a decision of the Court. He stated that the facts of the case, even if proved, did not constitute murder in the first degree, and admitted the defendants to bail in $10,000 each.

Liquid Fuel for Steamers—Trial at Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, March 14.

A demonstrative trial trip of twenty miles, by the steamer *Island City*, burning liquid fuel, was made down the harbor to-day, several Government engineers and other scientific men feeling interested in the experiment being on board. The trip was very successful, the results attained being even more satisfactory than those on the Government steamer *Palos*.

Five hundred workmen have been discharged from the Charlestown Navy-yard.

Death of a Memphis Police Officer—A Bogus Revenue Officer Sentenced to Imprisonment.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Saturday, March 14.

Officer JOHN GEAR, who was shot some days since by a burglar, died yesterday.

J. L. WILLIAMS, who attempted to obtain money by representing himself as an Internal Revenue officer, was to-day sentenced to five years in the Penitentiary.

Destructive Fires in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, March 14.

A fire broke out about 9 o'clock to-night in the block bounded by Magazine, Faucher, Faeyiarie and Delande streets. The region is densely filled with wooden tenements, and the fire was not checked until a greater portion of them were destroyed.

Another fire in the same region this morning destroyed a whisky warehouse.

Canadian Senator Appointed—Financial.

OTTAWA, Canada, Saturday, March 14.

Hon. J. B. BENSON has been appointed Senator, in place of Hon. FERGUSON BLAIR, deceased.

The discount on American invoices for the ensuing week is 28 per cent.

The Provisional notes in circulation amount to $4,126,000; specie held in reserve, $900,000; debentures, $3,000,000.

New Railroad Convention in Pennsylvania.

MAUCH CHUNK, Penn., Saturday, March 14.

The iron bridges spanning the Lehigh and Delaware Rivers, at Easton, have been finished. A locomotive and train of passenger-cars passed over to Philipsburg, N. J., to-day, and returned in safety. The entire line of the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad is now completed and open for business.

Defalcation by the State Treasurer of Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Saturday, March 14.

Gen. GEORGE W. TEW, General Treasurer of the State, is a defaulter to the amount of $4,000. He has resigned, and SAMUEL A. PARKER has been placed in charge temporarily.

Silver Mining Dividends—San Francisco Grain Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, March 11.

The "Savage" and the "Kentuck" Mining Companies, to-day, declared dividends of $5 per share, payable on the 14th of March.

Flour is quiet at $8 25 for extra, and $7 50 for superfine. Wheat, $2 60@$2 75. Legal tenders 72c.

End of the Strike in the Fall River Mills.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Saturday, March 14.

The strike in the mills of this place has ended—the spinners and weavers having voted to return to work on Monday next, on the terms offered them previous to the strike.

New-Hampshire Election—Returns from all but Three Towns.

CONCORD, N. H., Saturday, March 14.

Returns from 228 towns, mostly official, give HARRIMAN 39,712; SINCLAIR, 37,156 votes. HARRIMAN's majority is about 2,500.

Aid to a Railroad Company by the City of Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, March 14.

The City Council last night passed over the Mayor's veto the ordinance for the relief of the Connellsville and Pittsburgh Railroad Company.

The Colored Pupils in the Hartford Schools.

From the Hartford (Conn.) Courant, March 11.

Considerable trouble has sprung up of late in regard to the attendance of colored scholars at the regular district schools, instead of at the colored school on Pearl-street. The colored people, many of them, object to sending their children to the latter school, both on account of distance and of the superior character of the instruction given at the district schools. They have, therefore, for some time past, been in the habit of sending their children to the public schools in their own districts, and they have received the same instruction as white children. In only one of the districts has any objection been made to this course, by those in authority. In the second north district, however, Mr. GEORGE D. JEWETT, Chairman of the School Committee, has lately instructed the teachers to advise the colored children to take their books and go home, and not to come to school any more. In case, however, they should persist in coming to the school, the teachers were instructed by Mr. JEWETT not to teach them, but to allow them to sit in the school-room, without any instruction whatever. The Rev. M. L. SCUDDER, acting School Visitor, however, by the authority of the Board of School Visitors, instructed the teachers to teach the colored children, the same as others. In this conflict of authority the prospect is that the case will be tested legally by the colored people, by a suit against the School Committee.

Destitution in Buffalo—Rats for Food.

From the Buffalo Courier, March 13.

On the complaint of a prominent citizen, who had frequently relieved the immediate wants of the sufferers, Detective LONERGAN arrested yesterday, as vagrants, JOHN REIFERT, aged forty-four years, ELIZABETH REIFERT, his wife, aged forty-four years, and JOHN, ANDREW and CHARLES REIFERT, children of the former couple, aged respectively nine, six and two years, and brought them before Justice VANDERPOEL. The officer stated that he found the family in the most abject poverty. There was not an article of comfort and convenience in the premises occupied by them. Poverty and filth reigned supreme. The father was a cripple, and, with his wife, would spend all they could make or beg in liquor. REIFERT is a Frenchman, and was in the habit of catching rats and roasting them for the subsistence of himself and family. Two daughters, aged 11 and 10 years, managed to escape the officers. REIFERT and his wife were sent to the workhouse for sixty days each, and the children to the poorhouse for three months each.

WASHINGTON.

The Weekly Bank Statement—The Fisher-Bradley Difficulty Again—Death of an Indian Agent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, March 14.

WEEKLY TREASURY STATEMENT.

The fractional currency issued from the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department during the week ending to-day amounted to $482,600.

The following shipments were made during the same period:

Notes to the Assistant Treasurer at New-Orleans	$200,000
To the Assistant Treasurer at Philadelphia	100,000
To National Banks and others	$3,964
National currency to the Assistant Treasurer of New-York	200,000
To the Assistant Treasurer at Charleston	50,000
To National Banks and others	156,834

The United States Treasurer holds in trust for the National Banks at this date the following amounts, viz.:

As security for circulation	$341,637,400
For deposits of public moneys	38,177,950
National Bank notes issued during the week	131,890
Total amount to date	306,730,721

From this is to be deducted the following:

Mutilated bills returned	$6,557,305
Notes of insolvent banks redeemed and burned by the United States Treasurer	389,860
Leaving an actual circulation at this date	299,783,556
Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week	392,200

THE FISHER-BRADLEY DIFFICULTY.

The Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States to-day had under consideration the petition of JOSEPH H. BRADLEY, Sr., for a writ of *mandamus* to compel the District Supreme Court to reinstate him. It will be remembered that he was dismembered from the bar of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, several months ago for alleged contempt of court at the conclusion of the Surratt case.

AFFAIRS IN TENNESSEE.

Additional reports reached Washington tonight from Tennessee expressing apprehensions of political disturbances in that State. The instructions given by Gen. GRANT to Major-Gen. THOMAS will, it is thought among military men prevent such occurrences.

DEATH OF AN INDIAN AGENT.

JOHN W. WELLS, Indian Agent for Montana, who had made preparations for returning to the Territory with goods for distribution, died today from the effects of a wound on the head, inflicted by himself yesterday with a pistol.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 14.

THE TREATY MAKING POWER.

The proceedings for to-day being confined to general debate, as if in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. HIGBY addressed the House on the question whether Congress is bound to make appropriation for the carrying out of treaty stipulation expressing his opinion in support of the affirmative of that question, because of the difficulties in which the country might be placed by the adoption of the opposite view. He held that the treaty-making power was lodged exclusively in the President and Senate; that their action was a finality, and that when once a treaty is made, the foreign power with which it is made becomes a party to the question, which is no longer simply a question between the House of Representatives and the Executive.

Mr. MAYNARD suggested that the powers with which the treaties are made are bound to know the American Constitution, and to be aware of the fact, that the President and the Senate had no right to pledge the payment of a sum of money.

Mr. HIGBY reminded the gentleman from Tennessee that it was a mooted question, even in this country, and that WASHINGTON, and a whole line of distinguished men, held to the contrary opinion.

Mr. MAYNARD admitted that the remedy did not lie against the power with which the treaty was made in refusing to make the appropriation, but lay against the President and the Senate for making an unwise treaty.

Mr. HIGBY said that in that remark the gentleman from Tennessee had hit the question exactly.

Mr. WOOD asked Mr. HIGBY whether he denied the abstract right of the House of Representatives to judge of the policy of making appropriation of the public money under any circumstances whatever.

Mr. HIGBY reminded the gentleman that he had said, in the outset of his remarks, that if this were a question to be settled between the President and the Senate on the one side, and the House of Representatives on the other, he would go as far as any member in that line of argument. He did not doubt at all the right of the House of Representatives, but was only saying why the right should not be exercised.

Mr. WOOD—You admit the right?

Mr. HIGBY—I certainly admit the right, but I say it is directing all our force and our strength where it is of no use, when we talk about what the President and Senate have done so long as there is a power outside of the Government, that can demand the fulfillment of the treaty. The Russian Government presumed, and had a right to presume, that in the treaty for the cession of Alaska, it was dealing with the treaty-making power of this nation.

Mr. HIGBY went on to argue that the treaty having been exchanged and ratified, and the Territory delivered over to the Government of the United States, the jurisdiction of Russia having been withdrawn and that of the United States substituted for it, the nation was bound in good faith to carry out the stipulations of the treaty, and to pay over to the Russian Government the sum agreed upon for the transfer. He declared his belief that good policy and statesmanship dictated the carrying out of the treaty with Russia, and that no difficulty should be made with that Government, which has always been most friendly to the Government and people of the United States.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Wisconsin, replied briefly to portions of Mr. HIGBY's argument, particularly as to the climate and topography of Alaska, and as to the storms prevailing on that coast, and reading from reports to show the bad character of the land and sea.

Mr. BROWNELL denied that the treaty making power had any right to annex new territory to the United States, or to introduce another people into the class of American citizens. No power but Congress could do that.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

Mr. BROMWELL, abandoning the subject, proceeded to discuss the question of the national finances, arguing in favor of an expansion of the currency. He laid it down as an axiom, in political economy, that in proportion as wages are high, and as a man, by the labor of his hands, is able to acquire the largest amount of circulating medium, just in that proportion he enjoys the larger share of the value of the community; and that was the end and object of the distribution of wealth. Not that a man should have too much money, but that he should have as much as is of use to him for his body and his mind. If he were asked how much money were needed for a country, he would answer, just as much as would keep every man in that country at work. That system which put better coats on men's backs, better boots on their feet, better horses in their stables, better houses on their farms, and better furniture in their houses, was the system which worked for the good of the people; and that system depended on a sufficiency of circulating medium as against a contraction of it.

Mr. DAWES remarked that he saw by one of the Cincinnati papers that it was proposed to issue $2,500,000,000 in greenbacks, and divide it up among all the people of the country, figuring out that that would give to every man, woman, and child in the country $400 each. He suggested whether the gentleman from Illinois would not go that bid better by $50, as it would be necessary to go above that bid or lose the popular majority.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Wisconsin, quoted "Wilkins Micawber" in his memorandum cancelling his debt to Mr. Thomas Toodles by giving him an "I. O. U." for the amount, as the original authority for the financial proposition to which the gentleman from Massachusetts had referred.

Mr. DAWES thought it very likely that the discovery did date back so far; but Cincinnati was applying for a re-issue of the patent, and he had only wanted to know whether the gentleman from Illinois wanted to go in for an extension of it (laughter.)

Mr. BROWNELL could not understand what all that had to do with the question of plentifulness or scarceness of the currency, which he had been discussing. The other matter referred to the question whether the country was going to pay its debt in good faith or not.

Mr. DAWES suggested that the question was whether the debt should be paid in good faith or in promises to pay. [Laughter.]

Mr. BROWNELL declared that he had never advocated the idea of paying the debt in irredeemable currency. He had said nothing about paying anything.

THE QUESTION OF CURRENCY.

Mr. SELYE addressed the House on the subject of currency, and in advocacy of a bill introduced by him last week, to amend the Currency act. The steady and rapid circulation of money indicated, he said, the activity of industry, while the intermittent and sluggish circulation of money indicated the torpidity of industry, and the tendency of the community toward poverty. He argued that, in the nature of things, the United States required a larger amount of currency in proportion to population, than more thickly settled countries did. He favored the removal of the present restrictions on banking and currency, and that the people should be allowed to supply themselves with banks and currency as they want them, and when they want them. He did not think there should be any particular haste in paying off the national debt, because every dollar taken from the people in taken to pay a six per cent. debt, was directed from its most profitable employment to a less profitable one. He argued that when, as his bill provides, the legal-tender notes shall be reduced to $100,000,000, they should be payable in gold, and receivable for custom duties; and that they might be reissued in payment of the demands against the Government to such persons as desire them. By this means the Government would have returned to specie payments, and that would involve, practically, the return of the banks to specie payment. It was the restoration of confidence that was wanted, and it was the reverse of contraction, that would give that.

IMPEACHMENT.

Mr. JONES addressed the House on the subject of impeachment, arguing that the impeachment of the President and the charges made against him were absurd and preposterous, and that the President had acted in a conscientious discharge of duty. His impeachment was simply to remove an obstacle from the path of designing men, and to gratify their hatred and malignity.

SUPREME COURT JURISDICTION.

Mr. BOYER called the attention of the House, and particularly of the country, to the mode in which a most important measure had passed through the House on Thursday last, solely, he said, because it was introduced in a manner calculated to deceive and to lull suspicion. He proceeded to read from the *Globe* the report of the proceedings in connection with the adoption of an amendment to a bill, which amendment deprives the Supreme Court of its jurisdiction.

Mr. MAYNARD called attention to the fact that Mr. SCHENCK, who had taken a principal part in those proceedings, was absent.

Mr. BOYER could not help that; and he proceeded with quotations from the *Globe*. While he was speaking, Mr. SCHENCK entered the hall and took his seat. Mr. BOYER went on to say that the object of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa, (WILSON) and adopted, was to deprive the Supreme Court of jurisdiction in the McArdle case. It was very obvious, he said, that the object of the gentleman from Iowa was the repeal of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in such cases, and it was intended, doubtless, to operate on the very case which now is pending before the Supreme Court, because it refers in terms to the past as well as to the future. The House, and particularly the minority, was disarmed by the remarks which prefaced the introduction of the amendment. The House was told by the gentleman from Ohio (SCHENCK) that there could be no possible objection to the bill, and the House was asked as a matter of courtesy to allow it to be passed at that time without an explanation; that the gentleman from Ohio would accept as an amendment to the bill that which was germane to the subject-matter, but this related entirely to a different thing, which the gentleman must have known if he understood the nature of the amendment. It would never have been suffered to pass without objection if its real character had been explained, or if the House had not been disarmed by the remarks of the gentleman from Ohio that it was a matter which related entirely to appeals to the Supreme Court in the cases of Revenue collectors, and that it was not intended for any other purpose.

Mr. BLAINE—Was the gentleman from Pennsylvania in his seat when the amendment was offered?

Mr. BOYER—I was in my seat.

Mr. BLAINE—If the amendment was not germain why did not the gentleman from Pennsylvania object to it?

Mr. BOYER—Because I did not expect from what transpired that any amendment which would not be in order, and which would be entirely different to the spirit and meaning of the bill itself, would come from such a source as the honorable Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, who enjoys to a very high degree the respect of this House—as well of the minority as of the majority.

Mr. BLAINE—I appreciate the gentleman's position. It is simply that the side of the House of which he is a prominent member did not comprehend, did not understand, and was no wide enough awake to see the point and bearing of the amendment.

Mr. BOYER—I am glad that the gentleman has said what he did. I had said that the minority was disarmed by the manner in which the subject was introduced. I admit that, occupied by other matters, and trusting to the gentleman who introduced this bill to the House, the minority never suspected that in that way the majority would attempt to effect their escape from what they must believe to be a pending judgment of condemnation against them at the hands of the highest judicial tribunal of the land. It must be because they fear that their acts are unconstitutional; it must be because they are afraid to submit them to the test of inquiry, that in that covert way, by disguises not easily seen through at the time, a measure was introduced which, if it produces the effect for which it is intended, will prevent the Constitutionality of the Reconstruction acts perhaps from being tested in the manner in which they are now being tested in the MCARDLE case before the Supreme Court. It must proceed, therefore, from a consciousness on the part of the majority that those acts are illegal and outside of the Constitution that they resort to the passage of this measure. But, if they were about to pass such an act as that, they should have passed it openly. It should have been introduced in such a way that it might have been met, objected, and fairly discussed; and then if by overwhelming numbers they were enabled in that way to pass an act for the purpose of obstructing the course of justice, it could not be avoided. But what I especially complain of is the manner in which it was done, by disarming the suspicions of the minority. This much is due to the minority, which was not, I confess, using the language of the gentleman from Maine, wide enough awake to anticipate that anything should come from such a source and in such a manner, so entirely different from what it had been led to suppose by the nature of the introduction of the bill, and the remarks by which it was accompanied.

Mr. BLAINE—Another question. The gentleman characterizes this as an illegal proceeding. The gentleman who is a good lawyer will allow me who are not a lawyer at all, to ask him a question. The Supreme Court obtained jurisdiction by an act of Congress about a year ago; was that illegal?

Mr. BOYER—The gentleman entirely misunderstands and misinterprets me when he says that I said it was an illegal transaction. I admit that whatever fraud there may be in the case, it is not punishable at law. I admit that the act, although passed as it has been, cannot be therefore vitiated as an act of legislation. But what I condemn is the mode and manner in which it was foisted upon us, and in which it was therefore allowed to become a law without debate, and I said that that is not characteristic of the usual courage displayed by the gentleman from Maine and the members from Iowa and Ohio. What is done in the House should be done courageously, openly and with fair notice. Your numbers are overwhelming enough; can you not rely on them, and not resort to devices of this description?

Mr. MAYNARD—The gentleman uses the word fraud. Will he please explain wherein he imagines there has been any fraud?

Mr. BOYER—I have no further explanation to offer on that point than what I have already said.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Pennsylvania—I understand my colleague to say in reference to the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, who was not however acting in that capacity in the presentation of the amendment, that he acted in bad faith, and that he introduced the amendment in a manner to deceive the House.

Mr. BOYER—What I have said, I have said; and in the manner in which I have said it I am willing to let it remain. The matter in which we were misled I have already explained, and it is not necessary for me to go over the ground again.

Mr. WILLIAMS—The gentleman states that he was misled by the way in which the amendment was introduced. My recollection is that there was nothing said on its introduction by the gentleman who offered it, and that all that was said was said by the gentleman from Ohio, in reference to the bill as it came from the Speaker's table, without the amendment.

Mr. BOYER—Exactly, but I ask the gentleman whether, if he had prefaced it with the remark made by the gentleman from Ohio, and had afterwards knowingly accepted an amendment which was not germane to the bill, and which was of a character which he knew to be most obnoxious to the minority of the House, he would have allowed his remarks to stand as introduced to the bill and the amendment? Recollect, I do not charge the gentleman from Ohio with knowingly admitting an amendment of that character to be offered—that is with knowing its character—but I do say that it would be contrary to all experience we have ever had of that gentleman's astuteness and of his business character to suppose that he would allow an important amendment to be offered to an important bill which he had in charge, of which he knew nothing before hand.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Pennsylvania—Then if I understand the gentleman, he shifts the charge from the shoulders of the gentleman from Iowa, (Mr. WILSON) who is not here, to the shoulders of the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. SCHENCK) who is here, and can take care of himself.

Mr. BOYER—The gentleman cannot put words in my mouth. What I have said I am responsible for. I have said it without any personal malice toward any one—certainly without any ill-feeling toward the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. SCHENCK,) for whom I have always entertained a very high regard, and certainly without any ill-feeling toward the gentleman from Iowa, (Mr. WILSON,) for whom I have also always entertained a very high respect. But what I have said I consider due to the minority in this House, who suffered this measure to pass without exception, and due to the country, in order that it may be known by what means the majority of this House think it necessary to sustain themselves in their unconstitutional acts of usurpation.

Mr. SCHENCK then rose and said: I was called from the Committee-room, where I was engaged on public business, a few moments, and found the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (BOYER,) commenting on legislation which took place a few days ago in this House. His commentary on that subject seems to assume two aspects. It divides itself into two positions. In one of them he undertakes directly or by implication to impute fraud to members of this House in the majority; but more particularly, perhaps, to the gentleman from Ohio, (WILSON,) the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, who offered an amendment to a bill which was then pending, and which passed the House; and to myself, who introduced the bill to which that amendment was offered, to the manner in which that legislation was carried through. I do not intend to answer any charge of fraud made by the gentleman or any one else. I should be far gone indeed when I found it necessary to go over there to learn lessons of propriety and fairness and of manliness and of honor in legislation. The other branch of the proposition, as submitted by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, seems to be in the nature of an apology for himself, and those who constitute the minority of this House, to their constituents, for not having been awake and watching and observing the course of legislation, so that something which they disapprove has passed, and, so far as the action of this House is concerned, has become law. It is not for me to interfere between them and their constituents. Now what are the facts on which the gentleman proceeds to present these views? There was a bill which came from the Senate relating to appeals on writs of error, to be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, in cases where officers of the internal revenue were concerned, placing them on the same footing as officers of the customs in reference to such appeals and writs of error. I desired that that bill should pass. On my motion it was taken from the Speaker's table. I explained it, and there is the record in the report of the proceedings of the House, which shows what took place in that connection. Does the gentleman pretend to say that in any particular whatever where I stated the character of that bill, I in the slightest degree misrepresented it?

Mr. BOYER—No, Sir; I did not say that the gentleman misrepresented the bill as it then stood.

Mr. SCHENCK—Very well; then the offence did not begin there. I stated fully that bill, its nature and character. And on my statement, after some delay in the endeavor to bring the attention of the House sufficiently to wake up the sleepiest, it was taken from the table for consideration, and was made the subject of action. Thus far, then, the gentleman and I are agreed. What next? Unanimous consent having been given for the consideration of the bill, pending its consideration thus brought before the House, the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee asks me if I will yield for the purpose of enabling him to introduce an amendment—not a very unusual proceeding in any case where a bill is under consideration. What is the character of the amendment? One which the gentleman says takes away the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in the McArdle case and in like cases. And he says they were entrapped in letting it pass.

Mr. BOYER—I did not say that it did take away the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

Mr. SCHENCK—What then?

Mr. BOYER—But that it was intended to take away that jurisdiction.

Mr. SCHENCK—Very well. The gentleman construes it as being intended for that purpose. When I heard that amendment I understood perfectly well what its effect would be, and I do not know whether there would be any difference of opinion between the gentleman and myself as to its effect. I liked the amendment—I believed it was a good one—I believed it was perfectly germane to the bill, and with due deference to the opinion of the gentleman from Pennsylvania on the subject of its pertinency to the other objects of the bill, I say I can have very little respect for the parliamentary knowledge of any man who will say that an extension of a bill to other matters affecting the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States on the subject of appeals, is not germane to one which already provides, in its very language, for and concerning such jurisdiction. Believing it to be germane, and it being presented and distinctly understood, what did I say? What the gentleman would, perhaps, not have said—that I was willing the amendment should be received, but I did not attempt to accept it. I had no power to do so. As a mediator of the bill, I simply consented to refrain from demanding the previous question, in order to let in the amendment, in order that it might be voted on in the House, and I then demanded the previous question on the bill and amendment. But still the gentleman says he slept on. His friends around him, vigilant watch-dogs on the walls of liberty, and always guarding the Constitution, did not observe it, and this he says was a trick and a fraud practiced upon them. Now I would not make a confession of that kind if I were the gentleman; I should be afraid to be held to accountability by my constituents, [laughter,] and, Sir, I can hardly credit it as an excuse. When I remember that the gentlemen on the other side profess to be the peculiar guardians of the Constitution, when I remember that they claim that whenever the Supreme Court, or the Courts of the United States are alluded to in any legislation here, it is their business to take care that nothing is done which shall in any way curtail or offset the power of these Courts, I must not conclude that the gentlemen, or some of them at at least, were listening to that amendment, for they were all sleeping, and did not see in it what the gentleman thinks he now discovers. If so, and if they regard it and construe it differently now, it is not for me to raise any question either about their obtuseness, now, or about their late waking up to a discovery which they were then not capable of making. But, Sir, I do not mean to screen myself behind any pretence on my part that I did not comprehend the moment it was read the effect of the amendment, and I admitted it because I was glad that an amendment of that kind was offered, and I hoped would become a law.

Mr. BOYER—I desire to ask the gentleman whether, when he heard the amendment read from the Clerk's desk, it was the first time that he had heard it read, or whether he had read it himself, or knew before it was read that it was about to be offered.

Mr. SCHENCK—Well, Sir, disclaiming any admission on my part that I am bound to be catechised by the gentleman, for I do not recognise his right to cross-question me, I would be frank on my own account, and not because I recognise any such right, I never had heard the amendment read. I never had seen it. But I did hear a moment before that a good thing to accomplish a good object, just such as was accomplished, might be obtained by putting an amendment on the bill, and I was glad to have an opportunity of hearing such an amendment read; and I was not so stupid but that I could see as soon as it was read what its object was, and could give it, as I did, my hearty concurrence.

Mr. BOYER—I think the gentleman and I think the country will thank him for that confession.

Mr. SCHENCK—I am not afraid of the country not thanking me. The gentleman has alluded to the Supreme Court and its jurisdiction, which he thinks it was the intention by this amendment to affect in reference to the McArdle case. He thinks it was a conspiracy to undermine and destroy that Court. Sir, I have lost confidence in the majority of the Supreme Court of the United States. Is not that plain enough? I believe that they usurp power when they dare to undertake to settle questions purely political in reference to the status of States, and the manner in which those States are to be held, subject to the law making power of the land. And if I find them abusing that power by attempting to arrogate to themselves jurisdiction under any statute which happens to be on the statute book, and from which they claim to derive that jurisdiction, and if I can take it away from them by the repeal of the statute, I will do it. Is there any indistinctness in that?

Mr. BOYER—That is a very manly and courageous declaration.

Mr. SCHENCK—Now, Sir, I hold that the Supreme Court of the United States, arrogating to itself a pretension to settle not merely judicial, but political questions, and trampling on the principles of the decision made in the case of the Dorr rebellion, and every other decision of that kind is, a majority of it, step by step proceeding in usurpation of jurisdiction which does not belong to it, and I hold it to be not only my right, but my duty as a representative of the people, to clip the wings of that Court whenever I can in its attempts to take such flights.

Mr. HOLMAN—The bill came before the House by unanimous consent, and, as I think, the amendment was germane to it. Of course the point of order could not be made, but I submit to the gentleman from Ohio, whether it was exactly fair for him, having obtained unanimous consent for the bill, to allow an amendment to be offered to it which may have been germane, but which could not have come before the House by unanimous consent?

Mr. SCHENCK—When a bill is brought before the House on a statement of its contents, if that statement be true, as it is not intended to deny in this case, there is nothing like fraud or trick in bringing it up; but when it is before the House every member knows it is subject to amendment. Now I have as many shortcomings, probably, as a legislator, as any other individual in this House, in not watching carefully the business that is being transacted; but I never heard it pretended that because a man approved of a bill brought before the House he was to curl himself up from that point in his chair and go to sleep, not regarding that the character of the bill might, by amendment, be in any degree altered or amended. These gentlemen complain, not of the bill, but of the amendment which was made to it; but the gentleman from Indiana (HOLMAN) says that I allowed the amendment to be made to the bill. The gentleman talks outside of the record. I said that I was willing the amendment should be offered and voted upon by the House, and I made the necessary motion to bring the House to a vote upon it, and, unless I am responsible as the guardian of the gentleman from Indiana and the gentleman from Pennsylvania, and others, I do not see but that my responsibility ends there. Let them go to their constituents and apologize, [laughter,] and not demand explanations of me. If an amendment germane to the bill, as the gentleman from Indiana admits, was offered, which was to affect some important interest, and if the gentlemen on the other side slept on their posts, and did not observe what was going on, it begins and ends here, and there is no more of it. If the gentleman will dare to say, as I know he will not, that I brought the bill before the House by a statement of it which does not correspond with the facts, then he would make a very different case, but that he does not pretend.

Messrs. BOYER and HOLMAN addressed the chair.

The Speaker asked the gentleman from Ohio to which one of the gentlemen he would yield.

Mr. SCHENCK said that he would yield to both in turn, or to both at once, if they pleased. [Laughter.]

Mr. BOYER obtained the floor, and asked Mr. SCHENCK whether he had not appealed to the courtesy of the minority, or to the courtesy of the whole House, to allow the bill to be taken up and passed at that time, and whether, after the amendment was attached to the bill, he did not pass it by virtue of the courtesy, which he knew was yielded because the measure was not understood?

Mr. SCHENCK said in reply: I did not pass the bill at all; the House passed it. [Laughter.] It was not passed by any courtesy of mine, but by the votes of the majority of the House. No complaint is made or can be made of the bill, or anything relating to it, up to the point when this amendment was offered; but then the amendment did not get before the House by my courtesy, except in yielding to hear it offered, and then approving of it, and being willing and desirous for the House to adopt it. The gentlemen on the other side seem to suppose that, having applied to the House to allow this bill to pass the moment I discovered and understood that, another good thing was offered to it which, I might have guessed, would not be agreeable to the gentlemen who do not want the insurrectionary States to be held under law. Was it my duty to run over to the other side of the House, shake up gentlemen, and say, Wake up BOYER, wake up HOLMAN (laughter,) the country is in danger; this incendiary from Iowa has to a very innocent bill offered an amendment, and you are not on the watch; the country is likely to be destroyed, and the Supreme Court and the Constitution and all will go to ruin together; I beg of you to rouse up and get possession to the full extent of your faculties. [Laughter.] That is about the position in which the gentlemen place themselves. I must say that I do not understand that I am responsible for that. If I am to be responsible for the ignorance of that gentleman (BOYER) or his associates, on questions of the Constitution or law, God help me from the weight of responsibility which must be thrown upon my shoulders.

Mr. BOYER—I must say to the gentleman that he pays the same deference to me that he does to the Supreme Court of the land, and with that I am content.

Mr. HOLMAN said that he had objected to the bill being taken up at the time, but was entirely satisfied with the explanation given by the gentleman from Ohio, that he had heard the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa, and perceived it was germane to the bill, but he knew all efforts on the part of the minority to defeat the amendment would be perfectly futile.

Mr. SCHENCK went on to say: The whole matter, I suppose, is this: the news from New-Hampshire had just been read; gentlemen on the other side were flurried and excited; they were not as astute and wide-awake to all subjects transpiring all around them as they usually are, and, under the mist and clouds which then befogged them, dampening their ordinary ardor, and covering them as with a wet blanket. They were not awake to observe any legislation which might be going on, and which they might think detrimental to some interest of which they think themselves the defenders; and they have sought this occasion, through the gentleman from Pennsylvania, to apologize to their constituents for having failed to be looking out for what might possibly come from this side of the House or from any direction. As I do not happen to be in that condition myself, I will occupy the attention of the House no further. I have no apology to offer to my constituents. I will go home and tell them what I have said to the House and to those gentlemen. As soon as the gentleman from Iowa offered that amendment, and I heard it distinctly read, I thought it provided for a contingency which ought to be provided for—the repeal of a law which was likely to lead to mischief by a usurpation of jurisdiction under it, and I was glad that the majority of the House, being of the same opinion, helped to carry along with an innocent little bill an amendment which was equally innocent, so far as the Government and its interests are concerned, and which was hurtful to nobody except, it may be, rebels.

Mr. ALLISON—I desire to say a word in the absence of my colleague, the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. If I understood correctly the remarks of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (BOYER,) he imputes bad faith to my colleague by offering up that amendment. It is the first time in the history of legislation that I have discovered that it is bad faith simply to offer an amendment to a bill when that bill is presented to the House. The gentleman is compelled to admit that every member on that side of the House was inattentive to the business of the legislation, or else to admit that, knowing what that amendment was, they chose to go for it. That amendment was read at the Clerk's desk, and offered by my colleague. It was germane to the bill before the House, and no member on the other side asked my colleague to explain its effects. No explanation was required, and no division was asked upon the vote, and it was passed, I believe, without a division. Gentlemen on the other side must accept either one or the other of these positions, and submit that they cannot, in fairness, charge it to my colleague.

Mr. BOYER—A few words in continuation of this discussion. I am perfectly content with its results. There has been enough admitted by the gentleman from Ohio entirely to satisfy me, and, I trust, the country, that I was correct in my narration of the facts. I did not make any unnecessarily offensive personal remarks in reference to either of the gentlemen concerned. I am perfectly willing to let the country characterize what has transpired, and to apply to it those epithets which I may deem most befitting. For myself, I do not bandy epithets. I have not charged deliberate fraud I have but stated the facts and I ask that the country may pass upon them if it takes sufficient interest in the subject matter of this discussion to think about it at all. It is conceded that the bill which was introduced by the gentleman from Ohio was altogether different in its provisions from the amendment which was afterward appended to it. The bill itself provided for the extension of the appelate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. The amendment provided for its restriction in another matter. The bill itself related to officers of the Internal Revenue. The amendment related to the writ of *habeas corpus* issued and brought before the United States Circuit Court to determine whether a citizen was unlawfully held in custody. It is admitted that the gentleman from Ohio obtained a footing in the House for his bill by prefacing its introduction with the remark that there could be no possible objection to it, and by explaining that it only related to Collectors of Internal Revenue. It is admitted by the gentleman from Ohio that after having thus by the courtesy of the House obtained unanimous consent for the introduction of the bill and for action at that time, he allowed an amendment to be offered, which he knew would, if understood by the House, prevent the bill being acted upon by unanimous consent. It is said that the amendment was germane to the bill. Suppose it was. Then so much the worse. For immediately after its reading, the previous question was called without any opportunity for examination or investigation. It was still more serious when we consider it in the light of an advantage taken under the circumstances, which, whether intended or not, were certainly calculated to deceive. Whether such legislation, if it existed, is warranted by any code of morals, or whether it is allowable in legislative strategy, it is not for me to pronounce judgment, but is for this House and for the country. With them I leave it. Let it stand upon the facts as they have been admitted in the course of this discussion. If the gentleman from Ohio is content, I am also.

Mr. SCHENCK—The gentleman from Pennsylvania wishes to clear himself, as it would seem by his last remarks, from a disposition to "bandy epithets." Why, Sir, what called forth any remark from me? Charges that a fraud had been practiced. What does the gentleman call it now, in his last remarks? A deception, and he leaves the country to judge of the name that should be given to fraud and deception. That is, he first passes judgment, and pronounces that there has been fraud and deception, and then he leaves it to the country to give it a name. Sir, it was because the gentleman, instead of apologizing to his constituents, and to the country, for being, as he confesses, asleep at his post, undertook to shift the responsibility upon others who were wider awake than he, and to hurl epithets at them, that I asked the attention of the House, and without that I should not have done it. The gentleman says the previous question was put upon the bill without an opportunity for examination or discussion. Did he ask for examination or discussion? Did anybody ask for it? Has my practice in this House been—in bills managed by myself—to cut off altogether an opportunity either for question, discussion, inquiry or examination? The gentleman knows it is not so; but when nobody asks to be permitted to examine a measure, when nobody proposes to discuss it, am I to stop and turn round to all the House and say, "Now, gents, do not some of you want to examine this thing and try to understand it before you vote—do not some of you want to discuss this matter before it is passed upon?" So much with reference to any imputation of fraud on my part. As to the gentleman from Iowa, (Mr. WILSON,) if he were here, he would, I know well, take care of himself if he felt that he needed it. I do not think that he does. The gentleman from Iowa, being awake to the wants of the country and to the duties of his position, when he saw an opening to propose an amendment which should accomplish a good thing and a right thing in a bill that was pending, and to which his amendment was germane, asked permission to offer his amendment, and have it voted upon; and it would better become those gentlemen on the other side to ask oblivion of the past, if they think there has been any failure on their part, and humbly to promise their constituents that they will in the future keep wide awake; and when those naughty Republicans have what they conceive good measures to offer, they will be ready to object, and to take care that the Democratic Party shall suffer no detriment, than to be abusing the gentleman from Iowa for having shown, on his part, a readiness to be at his post, and for being wide awake, and not sleeping when on that post.

Mr. NIBLACK said that he happened to be one who was not caught napping on his side of the House, but that he thought undue importance was attached to the matter, inasmuch as nothing that the minority could have done would have prevented the adoption of the amendment or passage of the bill. He had made the remark to some person sitting near him "we are caught handsomely in this thing and it is no use making a fuss now."

Mr. ALLISON took the floor to move an adjournment.

Mr. WOOD asked permission to say a few words, but Mr. ALLISON suggested that they might be said at some other time and insisted on his motion to adjourn. The motion was agreed to and the House at 5 o'clock adjourned.

THE LOUISIANA CONVENTION.

Signing the Constitution—The Resolution to Order Jeff. Davis Out of the State—Last Proceedings of the Convention.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Saturday, March 7, 1868.

The ceremony of signing the Constitution was gone through with to-day. Seventy-five members attached their signatures to the document and seven refused to sign. The names of the latter are Messrs. COOLEY, CRAWFORD, FERGUSON, BARRETT, LUDELING and Dr. HARRISON.

A motion was made to appoint a committee to wait upon Gen. HANCOCK and inform him that the Constitution was completed and ready to be submitted to the qualified electors. Adopted.

A most important resolution to the people of Louisiana now followed, and, strange to state, it was adopted. It was that hereafter the members receive no pay.

The business preceding the above is worthy of mention as it shows how the last hours of the Convention were spent. In yesterday's report I stated that Mr. CROMWELL's resolution providing that JEFFERSON DAVIS be notified to leave the State was returned to him. Those who voted in the negative against the resolution being returned were Messrs. CRAWFORD, MCLEHAN and WAPLES, (white;) and CROMWELL and MURRELL, colored. The two former gave as a reason for voting as they did that the returning of the resolution to the delegate was not the proper disposition to be made of it, and because in their opinion it should never have been received.

The resolution ordering the proprietors of the *Republican* to print 10,000 copies of the Constitution in pamphlet form was adopted; yeas 37, nays 28.

Mr. TINCHANT (colored,) moved to reconsider, as in his opinion it was unjust to take the work from the official printer, the *Tribune*, (colored,) and give it to the *Republican*, (white,) as the former had always done its duty.

Mr. CRANE (white) spoke in favor of reconsidering, giving various reasons, among them that the State is going into bankruptcy, that the people would laugh at the Convention for its ridiculous proceedings, and that the whole question was simply one of party interest.

Mr. PACKARD (white) spoke against a reconsideration.

Judge COOLEY took opposite grounds to the last speaker. He said the money to be appropriated by this resolution was indefinite in its character, and agreed with Mr. CRANE that it was to take the money from the colored man and give it to the white man. The *Tribune*, the speaker said, had done nothing to justify such treatment, but on the contrary had defended Congress long before the *Republican* came to this State. Judge COOLEY estimated that the amount for printing would reach $150,000. Was the Convention prepared to vote an additional $1,500 and perhaps $15,000? Were not the warrants of the members depreciated enough now? The speaker considered it unnecessary to go into this expense, as if the Convention intended giving to each voter a copy of the Constitution, 10,000 would not be enough, and one man was as much entitled to a copy as another.

The motion to reconsider prevailed.

Judge COOLEY then offered a resolution to lay the motion to print upon the table. Adopted.

A motion was then made to take the resolution from the table. Lost.

A resolution "That no member shall be elected as Register who is a candidate for any position under this Constitution," was adopted.

A resolution to pay to J. B. VANDERGRIEFF, Chairman of the Committee on Enrollment, a double per diem, was voted down, and a motion to adjourn *sine die* laid over.

A resolution was next offered directing "GEO. W. MADDER to proceed to Washington and place an attested copy of the Constitution in the hands of the United States," for which service he was to receive a compensation of $500.

Mr. MCMILLAN (white) moved to strike out the appropriation clause and amend that the Constitution be sent to Washington instead of being carried. Resolution adopted as amended.

Mr. BLACKBURN (white) here brought up the question again of printing 10,000 copies of the Constitution by the proprietors of the *Republican*, not to exceed the amount first mentioned, ($1,500.) The speaker said that he did not intend to take from the *Tribune* that which legitimately belonged to that paper. He had always defended the *Tribune*, but the question had only been discussed by one side of the house. Mr. BLACKBURN was loud in the praises of the *Republican* as a loyal paper and "the organ of the great Radical Republican Party of the State," and, in his opinion, no member should object to giving that paper "that little job."

Mr. CRANE (white) denounced the measure, and moved to strike out *Republican* and insert *Tribune*.

Mr. BLACKBURN's remarks caused great confusion among the delegates, which culminated into an excitement by the motion of Mr. CRANE, five or six jumping up and speaking at the same time.

The Chair decided that Mr. CRANE had the floor.

Mr. UNDERWOOD appealed from the decision of the Chair, which the Chair refused to entertain.

Mr. WICKLIFFE wished to know if one man could "brow-beat this assembly."

Mr. PINCHBECK (colored) endeavored to quell the disturbance, and advocated the Convention coming to a direct vote as the best means of attaining that end.

Mr. BERTENNEAU moved the previous question on the motion to strike out. Carried.

On coming to a vote the motion to strike out was tabled, and the resolution adopted. Yeas 44; nays 30.

Judge CRAWFORD moved to reconsider, and Mr. MCMILLAN (white) spoke in favor of the motion. He was indifferent whether the *Republican* or the *Tribune* received the printing, and advised the Republicans of Louisiana against widening the breach already existing against the Republican Party, and to "unite against the common enemy, against the rampant spirit of disloyalty."

The motion was lost, and a resolution adopted that the 10,000 copies of the Constitution be equally divided among the members, to be distributed by them.

Under the supervision of a committee of three—Messrs. MCMILLEN (white,) BERTENNEAU, and PINCHBECK (colored,) the Constitution, as reported by the Committee of Enrollment, was then read, after which Mr. MCMILLAN moved to repeal Disfranchising Article 98, and substitute another less proscriptive.

Judge COOLEY spoke strongly in favor of the adoption of the motion. He said the Convention had disfranchised one-half of the white population without exempting them from paying taxes.

Mr. CROMWELL (colored) here rose, and asked the speaker whether it had been right and just to compel the colored people to pay taxes without giving them the right to vote.

Judge COOLEY replied that rules were not made for the past but for the future, and that we ought to profit by the past that our acts in the future may be right. In his opinion disfranchisement was unjust and unheard of.

The motion to repeal was rejected.—yeas, 32; nays, 41.

This was the last official action taken by the delegates preceding the signing of the Constitution.

OBITUARY.

Adrian Bancker.

An old and esteemed merchant of forty-five years' standing in this City died at Danbury, Conn., on Thursday, Feb 27. Mr. BANCKER was regarded some twenty-five years ago as the "King of Hatters," he having been engaged in the importing and manufacturing of hats during his forty-five years' residence in our City.

Our old citizens will remember Mr. BANCKER, and many of them no doubt still retain a hat of his make.

Mr. BANCKER was buried at Patchogue, Long Island. The Masonic brotherhood, of which he had long been a member, added to the impressiveness of the solemn occasion.

Honorable and strictly upright in all his transactions in life, a warm friend, a courteous gentleman, his loss will be mourned by every one who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

FLOATING THOUGHTS.

From the Swedish.

Say! what are all those glorious dreams
That shed a halo o'er our youth,—
Those gilded years, those sunshine gleams,—
A living lie, a living truth!
Like houses built on melting snow,
Like tears dissolving as they flow!

And what are beauty's boasted bowers?
What are the bonds which chain the heart?
But slender, fading Summer flowers,
But chords that vibrate as they part.

And what the visions that are rife
In every brain, which each revolves?
A mirage on the plain of life,—
An image which the breeze dissolves.
What is that peace that lovers haste
To whisper with such burning breath?
A peace that leaves the heart a waste,
A peace which is the peace of death!

THE SILVER THISTLE.

From Temple Bar For March.

The usages of society in the City of Edinburgh, about sixty years ago, sanctioned an admixture of the middle and lower classes in the pursuit of pleasure and amusement, which occasionally led to complications producing dangerous and sometimes fatal results. It existed almost exclusively among the young of both sexes, but by an easily intelligible anamoly, it did not imply or extend to individual intimacy, and rarely or never produced private friendship between persons of unequal position. The foreman of a large manufacturing establishment and the clerk of a judge or an advocate, the shopman of a rich haberdasher and the apprentice of a writer to the signet, the highly-paid mechanic and the student of medicine or divinity, the petty public functionary and the military officer, frequently met on perfectly equal bases at subscription balls, fish dinners, strawberry feasts, picnics, and boating excursions; but the familiarity between the different degrees never passed—at least, was understood never to pass—the limits of the place and the occasion.

One of the most prominent of the frequenters of these heterogeneous meetings was a man named Archibald Dourhead, a silversmith. He was remarkable for great bodily strength, and still more for inhuman use of it on the most trifling occasions of what he was pleased to consider provocation. He was, moreover, the most tasteful and the most skilled workman that ever hammered metal, and it was this invaluable power that gave him the independence and obtained for him the position which he held in society at the period of this narrative.

It may seem inconsistent that the usually softening and ennobling passion of love should find a place in such a disposition; but observation and experience attest that there is no inconsistency in this conjunction. The passion in his case was not of the mere boy-animal nature common to early youth, indicated by the sighing-like furnace and the woeful ballad; but the true, deep-seated, all-absorbing, heart-consuming passion upon which life itself seems dependent.

The object of this intensity was a beautiful creature of about seventeen years of age, named Agnes Delahaye, the only child of a pensioned widow of an officer, but understood, partly on scandalous and partly on authentic grounds, to be maintained, at least assisted in the means of living, by a well-known rich citizen, the reputed father of Agnes.

The daughter was among the highest of the numerous beautiful girls who at that particular period adorned the places of amusement, the public walks, and the churches of the romantic city. She was above the average female height; her form, which in those days was perceptible, was symmetrically perfect, and her face and hair all that poets and painters conceive of the goddess of love and beauty. Her eyes were limpid hazel, matching the color of her hair, and her lip was the pure Greek curve that speaks at once dignity and passion. She knew and appreciated the power of her beauty, and piqued herself on adapting it to what she in her wisdom deemed the characters of the persons upon whom it had effect, but of course without intending that they should see or surmise any such adaptation, or draw any inferences from its practice. She had discovered the feelings of the silversmith, and with female acuteness had penetrated their peculiar intensity; but she barely admitted him as the lowest on the list of the lovers whom position and circumstances brought within speaking acquaintance with her on organized occasions.

Upon this loose acquaintance, however, the stricken mechanic arrogated a sort of right, not easily definable, to be considered as her esquire and champion, or on some such relation to her—at least he spoke and acted in society as if he had such right; everybody knew he was the most unlikely man in the world to possess it, but the danger of appearing to doubt it kept them silent when it was assumed, however slightly or absurdly.

At a casual public dinner-party in Archer's Hall, where Dourhead and some of his immediate friends (in the common abused sense of the word) were present, the conversation after dinner became general, and, according to the fashion of the time, it was interspersed with song, sentiment and toasts, the latter being mainly applied to the reigning beauties of the day. It was not likely that the beautiful Miss Delahaye would be omitted in the convivial worship of the evening; but by some indefinable reasoning her name had not been introduced, and it was reserved for a young Englishman, an ensign in one of the English regiments of militia then quartered in the Castle, to give it with an introductory flourish. It was was drunk with enthusiasm; but it was observed that Dourhead, although he drank it as a duty, did not join in the general applause and enjoyment. He looked sullen, surveyed the young giver of the toast, who sat right opposite to him, with one of his semi-sneering, semi-malignant looks, and seemed to watch the conversation between him and his immediate neighbors. This naturally related to the beautiful person whose charms they were celebrating, to whom the young officer said he was not known, but hoped for that pleasure soon, as he had been promised an introduction by a brother officer;—"but they say," he continued, "she has some queer connections, and keeps indifferent company." Here Dourhead rudely interjected, "She keeps as good company as any lady of her station, Sir." The officer, whose name was Beaumont, somewhat startled, answered, "Maybe, Sir; I only say what I have heard——"

"You need not repeat it, Sir," thundered Dourhead. "Miss Delahaye keeps as good company as any in this room, or out of it, brother officers included."

"It may be, Sir," answered Beaumont, reddening; "but if they are all like one in this company, I should say it is doubtful."

Dourhead, hardly perceiving the broad innuendo, but, determined on a quarrel, answered, "I have the honor of being one of Miss Delahaye's company, Sir, and I hope as good as any English lobster-back."

"You are insolent, Sir, replied Beaumont. "I must not hear the King's uniform insulted."

"No, nor feel it, puppy," and with the word, the wretch threw a decanter of wine right at the head of his antagonist. It missed him, owing to his sudden turning aside, but it struck and smashed itself on his silver epaulette, not hurting him severely, but damaging and disfiguring his face and clothes.

The cry of horror and alarm had scarcely left the lips of the indignant bystanders, when Beaumont leaped like a tiger-cat on to the table, cleared it at a bound, and before Dourhead could even attempt a thought at his object, much less prepare himself in any way for it, Beaumont hit him two terrific blows on the eyes, and repeated them in quick succession as he endeavored to start to his feet. The surprise alone, without the pain, had disabled him, but he made an effort, ridiculously futile, to strike out and close with his enemy. His attempts were fruitless, his aims were false; he was blind, and merely exposed himself to a continuation of his punishment, till a crowning point-blank blow laid him howling on the floor. Of course, there had been the usual clamor, and rushing to interfere, but there was no decided attempt at separation, and indeed there was not time, for all was over in little more than two minutes.

Among the spectators the decision was unanimous that Dourhead had got no more than he deserved, and that Beaumont's conduct had been not only justifiable but admirable; they might have added miraculous, for such an instance of surprise and rapidity, conquering and punishing superior brute force and fury in its own peculiar mode of war, was superhuman. The company began to disperse, and as Beaumont left the room with his friends, he turned toward his blind and bleeding enemy with a look of mixed contempt and pity, and said, "Buffian, take care how you ever again insult the King's uniform; another time you may come worse off."

It is not part of the purpose of this narrative (according to the diagram of the narrator) to detail the various incidents, the situations, sufferings, raptures, hopes, fears, and fluctuations of the love that burned in the breasts of the rivals, or their effects on the heart of the fair object of it. The necessity of compression confines it to the dry results of these interesting movements. Dourhead declared his love in a long, vulgar letter, and accompanied it, without allusion, with a silver brooch, made entirely by his own hands. It was in the shape of a thistle, and was one of the most tastefully-beautiful specimens of art that ever came from the hands of artisan. The stalk contained the national motto, (surely a most unchristian one,) and the body and leaves displayed the initials A. D., the lover's and mistress's, curiously intertwined, and seeming to produce the flower. It was, in every way, a most remarkable ornament, and its maker had the happiness of seeing it worn on the fair bosom for which it was intended.

The other lover's passion remained unmitigated, but so also did his poverty. Yet he had declared himself, with the truth and ardour of a gentleman, and had not been discouraged. Events will show the results of both declarations.

Dourhead's desire of revenge had never subsided, and an accident afforded him the means of gratifying it in a way which would at the same time benefit himself and his suit. It was the imprisonment of Beaumont for debt, at the instance of himself as trustee on the bankrupt estate of a brother in trade. He was arrested while on his way to an appointment with the idol of his heart, and had the mortification of being seen by his triumphant enemy while in the custody of the messenger-at-arms, in the most frequented of the public streets. It happened when the regiment was under orders to hold itself in readiness to march to an English county, and the horror of the possible consequences of absence, in the event of such a change, stung him more sharply than the personal infliction and disgrace of the act itself. After a night of sleepless agony in that dreadful and now immortal Tolbooth, of which the memory is marked on its site by the figure of a heart in granite on the causeway, (horribly emblematical,) he procured writing materials, and penned the somewhat singular letter:

"My Adored One: I did not meet you last night, because I was and am in jail! My mother used to tell me that whenever I was in trouble for any misdeed I would find the truth the best way of accounting for it, and so I tell it out at once; but this is no misdeed, my loved Aggy, but a severe misfortune. If the regiment is not ordered to move for eight days, when I can have an answer from Lancashire, all is safe; but if there is any special muster, or order to march, I am ruined if I am not released—an awful predicament, but no dishonor. I had Sillerdike's promise to give me time till Christmas; it is that hateful one, whom I will not name, who has thus entrapped me."

There followed three close-written pages of large paper, which would be as tedious to the reader as it was agitating to the receiver of the letter. It threw her into, all but literally, a fever, or rather into agonies which no real fever would inflict. Every idea, every scheme, every supposition tending toward a possibility of saving her lover passed through her burning brain, all hopelessly. Money she had none; friends, that is, acquaintances, plenty, and among them gentlemen who would eagerly pour into her lap money to any amount, without asking a question—an idea scouted as soon as formed; to confide in her mother would augment rather than mitigate her embarrassment; her female friends whom she might trust were as helpless as herself, and, above all, there was the crowning destruction, the utter impropriety and inexplicability of her appearing at all in the matter.

Sinking under this accumulation of perplexities, she mechanically reperused the letter; the debt was only twenty-five pounds. Twenty-five pounds! the exact amount of her mother's allowance from Mr. ——, regularly paid by his agent, Mathew Merrybody, writer to the Signet, due in a month. Oh, could it be forestalled! A gleam of hope, the first that really had light.

Matthew Merrybody was a worthy old gentleman of the school of twenty years before the epoch of the present tale, just young enough to have discarded the cocked hat and shoe-buckles, but old enough to keep the fawn-colored knee-breeches, and topped boots over pink silk stockings, a broad-tailed bottle-green coat, and magnificent cambric shirt-frills, plaited small and great on alternate days. He was thoroughly kind by nature, but hampered considerably by the technicalities of his trade—observant, experienced, cautious but liberal, an excellent master, and a steady friend. His character was tolerably well displayed in the interview now to be related.

"Nancy Delahaye, as I stand here! Well, I know I am old, but wee Nancy come to woman's length makes me older still. I need not ask how you are, tho' I have seen you looking better. Sit down, sit down," and he placed her in a seat close to his own pompous easy chair. After the usual preliminary general inquiries as to her mother's health, and the current topics, he continued: "And what happy matter has brought me this pleasure? This is oure early for a morning visit, tho' it's nearly one o'clock afternoon. What can I do for my old friend, Mrs. Delahaye, for you are here on her errand, I'll warrant?"

"My mother is but poorly, Sir," answered the lady; "but it is not quite for her that I am come."

"No?" asked the gentleman. "It must be some especial call that brings out the bonnie sel' of ye at this hour alone."

"I wish to serve a friend," said she, tremulously

"A friend! Well, 'friendship, sweetener of life, I owe thee much!' as my friend John Blair says. What can I do to pay some of my debt?"

"Debt," said Agnes, catching at the word. "Debt—it is—about—debt—I am come, Sir. I wish to pay one, and if you could let me have my mother's quarter now, I could repay it in eight days, and she need never know—"

"Hum—m—m!" interjected the lawyer. "Then does she not know of your object?"

"No, Sir; and if it is very wrong, all the wyte (blame) is on me, but it is a case of sad necessity."

"No doot, no doot; and your friend has applied to you? Well, she has chosen a fair money-lender, at least."

"That's not it, Sir; nobody has applied to me."

"Better and better; you are moved by her distress, and fly on the wings of friendship to her relief. Let us hear, let us hear."

"That's not it, Sir. Will you kindly advance me the money?"

Mr. Merrybody, after a pause, answered: "If you are in a strait for siller, my dear bairn, ye shanna want a penny so long as I have a pound; but we old men of business don't like to part with money without knowing how it is to be bestowed, and I should be very glad to hear some more to that effect. It is not common for young ladies to borrow for other people."

"No, Sir," sobbed the young lady; "but my friend has not the power of appearing to borrow."

"Hum!" half muttered Merrybody. "Horning and caption! Well, where is she? In the Canongate, or the heart of Mid-lothian?"

"Oh, Mr. Merrybody, do not ask so many questions! I shall sink under them. It is not for a woman that I am concerned."

"Not for a woman! My silly lassie; and what man would he be that would let you come on such an errand? Na, na, Nancy; let him thole his trial, heartless loon! But you are shaking sadly, my bairn."

"Let me go, Merrybody," said she, attempting to rise, but in vain, for she was on the point of fainting. Mr. Merrybody held her with the most tender care, but great alarm; assuring her that, if she would be calm, everything she desired should be granted, and she "micht tak' a' the cash in the house awa' wi' her in her pouch, if she wore one, or whether she wore one or not."

This not only recovered the girl, but opened the sluices of her bursting heart to a tearful confession of the truth of her object, and led to an almost ridiculous display of feeling on the part of the confessor. "Hoot, lassie," he every now and then interrupted; "hoot, what ails my e'en? I am getting a bad cold," (blowing his nose.) "You are making a bairn o' me, or, worse still, a fool. Hoot," (taking snuff,) "this is not like business. Be calm, Mathew, be calm. Nae fules to auld fules—hoot." He found relief in summoning his head clerk, and when he came, "Jock," he said, "run away to the Bill Chan'mer, and see the state of Dourhead against Beaumont; put in a *judicio sisti*, ay, or a *judicatum solvi*; or, better still, go to Tam Dookry, and intimate a suspension; or, better than a', discharge the diligence, and liberate the defender. Hoot, Jock! what are ye girnin' at? I have had a cold in the head before now." Jock was all intelligence, and departed on his beautifully-clear instructions.

"And now, Missie," continued Mr. Merrybody, "does your mother know of all this?"

"She knows all but about my coming here," answered Agnes.

"Does she know of the attachment?"

"Alas, yes! but she—she does not—approve."

"Enough said; but she may come round. It will not do to thwart her off-hand. I have heard o' that joe of yours, and, to be honest, not much good, except the weel-deserved lickin' that he gave to that tinkler Dourhead. But I must have no underhands; and I make it a condition of the help that I am going to give you, that your mother is to be informed of all, and more than that, you must promise me that you will not marry your 'friend' without her consent. Come, promise me that."

The blood of Agnes Delahaye rushed to every pore of her body, and crimsoned her face and neck to a painful extreme, as she answered, after a struggle, severe but natural under the circumstances, "I promise."

"Never to marry him without your mother's consent?"

"I promise never to marry him without my mother's consent."

"And now, my sweet child, give me a diss, and come up to the drawing-room to Mrs. Merrybody. You say that your mother will not be surprised at your absence, so you will e'en wait till Mr. Drouthy returns. Come your wa's!" And he led her to his beautiful drawing-room, where she was most cordially received by its mistress, to wait, as Mr. Merrybody, with a grin, expressed it, for "further orders."

The conclusion was, that Mr. Merrybody, by certain proceedings and on certain conditions, procured the liberation of the prisoner, and the lovers were again in all the blissful tortures of stolen meetings and clandestine correspondence, to say nothing of the impending departure of the regiment, and the vast and varied consequences to which that dreaded event might lead.

The invitations for the farewell ball were issued, comprising among the guests some of the upper public functionaries and civic office-bearers of the higher corporations, and among them, alas! Archibald Dourhead, Sub-Deacon of the Hammermen. The "vile mechanic" himself had been absent from town during the proceeding for the liberation of his enemy, and returned uninformed of that important movement in his destiny. The invitation accordingly gave him the double pleasure of gratified vanity and vindictiveness, and perhaps even more, the hope of some triumphant result of his still absorbing passion, in the opportunities offered by the absence of the detested rival.

The hour of assembling at the farewell ball arrived. All was brilliancy and military magnificence. The entrance and staircase were lined by negroes, in splendid Turkish costume, with large lighted torches of perfumed wax. Music welcomed, with appropriate airs, the arriving guests, who were received at the landing by the youthful subalterns, and passed by them to the lady presiding, and to the Colonel and other superior officers. Colors, banners, arms in all artistic arrangements, national emblems and devices, ornamented the walls of the noble ball-room, sparkling with the lustre of resplendent beauty and grace and grandeur.

But on one of the guests the very first sight fell like a death-doom.

It has been stated that Mr. Dourhead did not know of the release of Beaumont. Conceive, therefore, his feelings, when he saw him in all the dignity of military state, receiving and welcoming high personages, and among them himself, with all the courtesy and honor of his position. He barely succeeded in suppressing all appearances of mortification, as he coldly passed him by and entered the ball room. There were several familiar faces, male and female, but there was not the face indelibly impressed on his heart in characters of flame.

The room was only partially filled, so that he could make himself certain of her not being present, and he accordingly so placed himself that he could see her as she entered. Imagine his sensations at her approach, leaning on the the arm of Beaumont, and followed by her mother and a young lady friend. The party were formally introduced to Lady Lucy Pascelles, and led to a prominent seat; dancing commenced; the officers and ladies of the regiment were assiduous in procuring partners and arranging sets.

Minuets and gavots, although moribund, were not dead, and waltzes were just born on the north side of the Tweed. Both were far beyond the Terpsichorean powers of the mechanic, but within those of the soldier. It happened that the latter had a sort of reputation *de salon* for those very graceful movements, and Lady Lucy Lascelles and her daughters had expressed a wish to witness a performance of them. Mr. Beaumont was proud of the distinction, ank if Miss Delahaye would do him the honor of being his partner in the Minute de la Cour, her ladyship's commands should be obeyed. The lady consented, and the floor was cleared for the sweep of the dancing couple.

It will be recollected that, in the minuet, the gentleman's hat is an important and imposing ornamentation toward the close of the performance, and the elegance with which it is placed in the turn toward the centre of the floor is invariably the signal for a burst of applause. Now, it happened that in the inner row of admiring spectators, at the corner where the cavalier turns to perform this part of the ceremony, Dourhead was standing transfixed, and, as Beaumont turned, with his plumed cocked hat, placed *à merveille* above his tastefully powdered locks, he met in full front the infuriated face of the silversmith, gazing upwards at the fluttering plume. The applause was loud and long, but in the midst of it there was heard a sudden and inexplicable cry, such as is emitted at a shock or a spasm from some outward cause. It was from Dourhead; he reeled back, almost falling, till he reached a vacant sofa, on which he sat panting, and wiping the globules of perspiration from his face and head. His mutterings, almost audible, were terrific. "I will have both their lives—or—lose my own. To live after this! No—a double slaughter—quick—revenge; death—one or both—or all three!"

The termination of the minuet closed the festival, and preparations for departure were rapidly proceeding. The ladies were dispersed among the withdrawing and dressing rooms, the gentlemen at the supper and refreshment rooms; a few officers of the committee loitered in a small apartment, where wine and liqueurs had been served, and with them Beaumont. Somewhat to their surprise, Dourhead, in a state of rabid excitement—he was almost foaming at the mouth—appeared among them. He soon made his purpose known. Advancing swiftly to Beaumont, with his whole soul and body concentrated in his terrible right arm, he struck from behind a blow aimed at the temple, upon which, if it had fallen point-blank, as he intended, it must have laid him dead, but the shriek of the bystanders causing Beaumont to turn, the aim missed the mortal part, and shattered only the cheek and frontal bones. It drove him, however, reeling towards the wall, to which his enemy meant to hurl him, and again raised his arm, and followed up his victim to repeat the atrocity. But—the victim became the avenger; the instinct of self-preservation and his practised nimbleness of body led the hand of Beaumont to his sword, and, while the ruffian's arm was still raised to destroy him, he was pierced through the heart, leaped up several feet in the air, and fell to the ground with a cry and a crash that vibrated through every rafter in the building. Beaumont also fell, and lay panting and bleeding from the face and mouth.

The cry and commotion of course brought every individual within hearing of them to the spot, and foremost among them Miss Delahaye. On seeing the horrible spectacle of two bleeding bodies and a blood-stained sword on the floor, she rushed forward to what she supposed the dead body of Beaumont, and fell on it, shrieking and shouting incoherent words and unintelligible exclamations, inaudible in the general confusion; but the dying man had sufficient life to hear them, and, in the greater agony that they inflicted than the rapier's, he expired.

Every man then present on the premises, including constables, soldiers and watchmen, now crowded into the small room, and, after the usual confused jangle of voices, the dead body was borne to the guard-room, and Beaumont was supported to a hackney-coach and conveyed, unknown to the mass of bystanders, to his lodgings.

The necessity of compression compels the avoidance of details that could not fail to be interesting; the precognition, declaration, indictment and other preliminaries of a trial before the High Court of Justiciary. It can hardly be imagined that a doubt could exist in the mind of any reasonable being that the dreadful deed had been committed in pure self-defence; and wherever and whenever the truth was known such a doubt did not exist; but there were perverse and unreasonable prejudiced beings, particularly among the tradesmen, who were not and who would not be persuaded that the act was not premeditated, and perpetrated in some spirit of class hatred and personal jealousy; and, to the clamors of these unreasonables, and possibly from other motives, the Lord Advocate yielded, in framing the indictment for wilful murder. The court assembled; a jury of county and city gentlemen and tradesmen, unchallenged on either side, was impanelled; and the imposing ceremonies commenced.

The Lord Advocate's opening speech was studiously dry, a mere narration of facts that were not to be disputed, and insinuative allusion to provocation having been given by the panel (prisoner) which induced the outrage of the blow. The first witnesses, of course, were those who had seen the dreadful transaction from the beginning to the fatal end, and their evidence seemed to settle the whole question at issue; but there appeared a witness in the person of a friend of the deceased, who had not seen any part of the scene of the alleged murder, but had spoken with him a few minutes before he committed the outrage that led to it. His evidence was to the effect that he found the deceased sitting on a sofa, apart from the company, in a state of the wildest excitement; that he inquired the cause, and was answered, with a violent clench of the hand, that "that —— with the cocked hat has insulted me beyond human endurance!"

The witness continued: "I asked him how; and he directed me to look at Mr. Beaumont dancing with Miss Delahaye, and pointing every now and then to his hat."

"What did you understand by this?"

"I understood that Mr. Beaumont was showing his partner something that he had done with his hat, but what it was I could not tell."

"What followed this conversation?"

"Mr. Dourhead rose hastily, and passed to the side-room, and I saw no more of him."

The witness was slightly cross-examined as to his knowledge of the cause of the supposed insult and provocation, but nothing more was elicited. During the examination earnest conference had been passing between the prisoner and his counsel and agent, resulting in the witness being asked if he saw any of the peculiar motions of which Mr. Dourhead complained. He answered in the affirmative, and spontaneously exhibited the well-known movement of the dancer's hand, from and to the face, in the turnings of the minuet. It was recognized by the whole Court, and the prisoner's agent stated that he was assured by his client that not only had he not had the slightest intention of the alleged insult, but he was unconscious of having seen the deceased at the time stated, and could not even now imagine to what he alluded in his hat, which, as the jury well knew, was simply the uniform hat of his rank in his regiment, and there it lay on the table of the Court.

There was one witness, the last on the prisoner's list, whom his counsel and agent, after consultation with him, desired to call, and the announcement was received by the jury with obvious tokens of acquiescence.

"Macer, call Agnes Delahaye!" A sense of pleased expectancy pervaded every breast in the court, and the entry of the beautiful creature called was hailed with almost audible gratification. She was pale, that is, the usual carnation of her cheek was changed into a sickly hue of anxiety, but her bright eye and compressed lip gave token of firm determination to go through whatever ordeal she was destined to undergo.

After the usual preliminary inquiries, the examination proceeded to the following effect, leaving out much extraneous and unnecessary matter:

"You knew the deceased, Mr. Dourhead?"

"I did."

"Had you any opportunity of forming an opinion of his character and disposition?"

"I saw him very often at subscription balls and public places, and sometimes he has walked home with my mother and me from church."

"Did you ever see any display of his temper or disposition?"

"He was always very violent in language and manner, and so sudden in bursts of rage, when anything seemed to thwart him, that he frightened me."

"You must excuse my asking questions that may appear impertinent, but they are necessary. Did you ever receive any presents from Mr. Dourhead?"

"Never from himself directly; he pressed a chain on me—he—he was paying his addresses to me——"

"Did you receive the chain?"

"Oh no! it was on the occasion of my refusing it that he clenched his hand, and looked so dreadful. I resolved, if possible, never to see him more."

"You did, nevertheless, see him again?"

"I could not help it, without being rude in a public assembly."

"But you danced with him on the night of the event which we are trying?"

"Yes; I was advised to do so, and to treat him with peculiar courtesy."

"You were advised; who was the adviser?"

"Must I answer?"

"Not if you have any reasonable objection; but I think you had better, otherwise we shall suppose you have some secret reason for concealment."

"I was advised—by—Mr. Beaumont."

"To treat Mr. Dourhead with marked courtesy?"

"Yes."

Here the Lord Advocate gently interposed to the effect of asking to what all this evidence tended. It surely was not to be maintained that any blackness of character, any feeling of dread in others, any counsel how a young lady should behave, (though how that counsel came to be given by the panel he could not understand,) would make the slaying of him any less a murder than if he had been a man of angelic sweetness. He protested against the waste of time, and the turning away from the true question in hand, by such frivolities. Having stated his opinion, he sat down with a look of some indignation, but did not make any motion or appeal to the Court.

The examination continued by the prisoner's counsel detailing the circumstances of the agitation of the deceased man at the sight of the hat, and asking if the witness could give any explanation of it. He was answered, with violent emotion, "Oh yes, I can explain it all." Panting and sobbing till partially relieved by tears, she stated that, "Mr. Beaumont having come to her mother's house to dress, the loop or knot in the feather of his hat came undone, and the buckle or clasp, or whatever it was that held it, was lost. In looking for something to supply the loss, she happened to light on a small silver brooch in the shape of a thistle; and finding that it would exactly answer the purpose, and was a very beautiful ornament, she put it conspicuously on the cockade of the feather, and——." Her voice failed; she was sinking with agitation.

"Well," continued the counsel, "was there any—do you know of—state any circumstance——"

"Oh!" cried the witness with a loud burst of tears, "it had been sent to me by Mr. Dourhead, and I forgot it——" She could not proceed. Court, jury, counsel and auditors caught the infection; the ladies, and many of the harder sex, wept aloud. The poor unfortunate whose fate was involved in the issue, was in danger of bursting a blood-vessel by his efforts at suppression. A glass of water, brought by a female attendant, gave temporary relief to Miss Delahaye's sufferings, and after exchanging a look with the prisoner, she said she "could now go on."

When the ebullition of sensation had ceased, and the witness had resumed her composure, the Lord Advocate claimed his right to cross-examine her, and prefaced his questions with a remark to the Court, that if they resulted in giving any pain to the witness and her friends, it would be owing to the revelations which the examination in chief had extracted—he might say extorted—from her.

"You inform us, Miss Delahaye, that Mr. Beaumont came to your mother's house to dress. Was that a usual thing for him to do?"

"No, Sir."

"Was there any particular reason for it on that day?"

"It was convenient for him on his way from the Castle to the assembly rooms."

"Hum—m!—he was to escort you to the rooms?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Did he escort you?"

"No, Sir," (after some hesitation.)

"He did not escort you? Hum! You expected him, of course?"

"Yes, Sir."

"And you were dressed ready to proceed with him, or, I should say, without him, as it turned out?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Did he bring the hat to you to have the feather fastened?"

"I saw it hanging down when he took it out of the case."

"And you found the brooch to fasten it up?"

"Yes, Sir."

"You were about to say something before you were taken ill just now, regarding the effect of that brooch?"

"Oh, alas! I forgot that it had been sent to me by Mr. Dourhead—and—and—he must have thought it a studied affront to see it where it was."

"Hum—you seem to have assisted—you were present when Mr. Beaumont—when Mr. Beaumont opened his boxes—for dressing. Was ever any other gentleman—Mr. Dourhead—so much—"

Here there was such a buzz of disapprobation of the whole course of the Lord Advocate's examination, that the question was not finished. Nevertheless, he continued:

"I must now ask you where—that is, in what part of the house all this took place?"

The witness here gave strong symptoms of another failure of power longer to endure this mental rack. She panted, paused, and looked piteously at the prisoner. At last she gasped out: "It was in the bedroom."

The Advocate, in a loud voice, asked:

"In whose bedroom?"

This was the climax. The prisoner at the bar could contain himself no longer. With a burst that came from his heart's core he shouted:

"The truth, Agnes, the truth!"

The fainting child of love and delicacy had strength only to answer with a loud cry:

"Oh, I am his wife!"

The words were scarcely uttered when her husband sprang over the bar, and, just as she was falling, caught her in his arms. The scene that followed is utterly indescribable. Law and all its grave concomitants sank under the triumphant sway of human nature. As soon as the voice of reason and moderation could be heard amid the clamor of excitement, the foreman of the jury, Mr. George Guidair, of Grannyheugh, (better known in the country as "Guid Geordie,") rose, and in fine strong Scotch addressed the presiding Judge:

"My Lord Justice Clerk: My brother jurymen have for some time been ettlin' me to tell your Lordship that their minds are long made up, and we canna thole ony mair of the proceedings. The honest fallow at the bar did nae mair than your Lordship—a soger like himsel—wad hae dune under the circumstances, and he is no more guilty of murder than you or I or any man in the coort. Our verdict is 'Not guilty,'—tak it or want it."

An echoing peal of the words issued from the jury-box, answered by the whole body of the court. When it ceased, and Miss Delahaye (Mrs. Beaumont) had been removed to an adjoining chamber, the Justice Clerk rose, and in his noble sonorous voice commanded order. Then, turning to the jury, he said:

"Gentlemen, it is impossible to deny that there has been some irregularity in the proceedings in this very interesting case, at least toward the end of them; but I am happy to say there has been none on your part that can invalidate the verdict which you have given, in which I most cordially concur, and the prisoner is discharged, not only without a stain on his character, but with every indication of being an honorable and well-intentioned young man."

The marriage, which had been thus unexpectedly promulgated, had been private, but not clandestine, nor even by simple consent, according to the Scotch law, for it had been celebrated by the Episcopalian clergyman in his neat little chapel in York Place about a week before the night of the ball, so that Agnes could safely make the promise to Mr. Merrybody not to marry Mr. Beaumont, as she had already married him. And the narrative cannot be more appropriately concluded than in the words of the nursery tales: "And they lived happy ever after, and had sons and daughters."

ON THE DIVAN.

From Public Spirit for April.

Do not put on your slippers,
I shall die!
Do not take your veil, beloved,
Do not fly!
Ah! so sweet your conversation!
Do not go:
Stop a minute, Rose, my darling,
Fly not so!
'Tis the very hour for prattle,
'Tis the hour,
Oh, my darling, Oh, my sweetest
Poppy flower!
See the ceiling of the chamber
Painted fine.
Rose was never like your blushes,
Rose of mine!
Oh, my sunflower! my beloved,
Linger here:
Linger; I have lost all patience,
All, my dear;
Sweetheart! 'tis a lonely chamber,
No one near:
Rose of Kahnsar, sweet as amber,
Blossom here!
Hurry, hurry on the wedding,
Or I die:
Nay, I'm dying, dead already,
If you fly!
Sweetheart, with your eyebrow bending,
Like a bow;
And your arrowy glances flying,
So and so:
Stop, my love, another minute,
Do not go!

R. H. Stoddard.

THE LAST OF A GREAT FAMILY.

Paris (Feb. 27) Correspondence of the Court Journal.

The striking event of the week has been rather in harmony with its gloomy termination than with its joyous beginning—the death of the last descendant of the princely family of Condie, whose fate, foretold at the hour of her birth, has just been fulfilled according to prophecy by the circumstances of her death. The Princes de Condie were of the highest blood of Savoy, great Seigneurs holding the proudest feudal rights in France. Their power was proverbial. "No Count but Condie" being a popular *dicton* in use among the people before the Revolution, to express the highest pretension to which pride and arrogance can attain. But pride, even when of such mighty structure as this, may have a fall, and the Condies, who gave such immense numbers of high functionaries to every noble profession, have just been extinguished in the person of a poor, weak, old lady, aged and unpretending, who had been waiting for death without dismay for the last twenty years. The scene of prophecy, which she loved to tell, and which had prepared her for the loss of the goodly sons and beauteous daughters who had once crowded around her knee, is one of the most impressive among all those recorded of the insolence of the great Seigneurs before the Revolution.

The Seigneur de Condie, flushed with the hope and joy inspired by the prospect of an heir to his broad domains, stood waiting at one of the windows at the feudal castle of Bolomier to watch for the arrival of the official authorities, who, in the case of a birth connected with royalty, even to the twelfth degree, were summoned to testify that no fraud was practised and no substitution made. The Seigneur stood in full *tenue*, armed with the long rapier worn by men of his high caste at the time. His ruffled hand was playing with the hilt, and the diamond on his finger flashed in the light. He had grown nervous and irritated with watching, and the snow which lay hard upon the ground blown upward now and then in showers of dry dust was almost blinding him as he strained his eyes toward the high road from the town. These circumstances considered, it certainly was unfortunate that a snowball sent from a group of village lads at play on the green before the castle gate, should have flown askew and have hit such a potent Seigneur right upon the nose. But fate loves to play these pranks sometimes, and the Seigneur de Condie in furious mood, forgetful of the happy event about to occur, rushed into the road, and drawing his shining blade flourished it aloft, demanding in a terrible voice who had done the damage? "Twas I," said one of the boys, coming forward bold, and brave, and truthful, to save his comrades from suspicion. The boy was remarkable for his beauty—the only son of a poor widow—the ruddy glow of health was on his cheek, and his eye was sparkling with youthful fire. This exasperated all the more the fierce rage of the Seigneur de Condie. Without a word he made a rush at the poor helpless child, and plunged his rapier into his bosom up to the very hilt, and when he drew it out he wiped it on the hard snow, leaving a crimson stain which had not disappeared when the sun went down!

The horror expressed among the boy's companions can be well imagined. But the fierce shrieks of his mother rose above the groans of pity uttered by his comrades. She rushed upon the cruel Seigneur, and would have torn him to pieces had not the *maréchaussée*, escorting the authorities from the town, just then rode up and rescued him, all pale and agitated, from her grasp. A cry of anguish, almost as deep as that of the bereaved mother, soon rang through the chamber into which the authorities had been ushered. No heir to Condie had appeared, but in his stead a weak puling girl, whose entrance into the world had cost her mother's life, was announced to the proud châtelain. It was then that the widow's curse rang fierce and terrible beneath the windows of the castle. The form is still preserved at Poucin, where the building is situated. The whole drama of the Revolution is here foretold—the death of that haughty Seigneur upon the scaffold, the flight of Royalty, and the extinction, in the person of the new-born babe, of all the honors and the glories of the Condiés. The prophecy is considered a great curiosity, as it was registered from the lips of the bereaved mother, and the concluding phrase, written by the schoolmaster of Poucin, is remarkable: "And after uttering these words she never spoke again." The girl born on this eventful day grew up and was married among her own people to the Lord of Bavière; a large family was born to her, but not one now remains, and Mme. de Bavière lies buried at Monparnasse, with no other epitaph than this: "*Il n'y aura plus jamais de Condie.*"

A London Street Singer.—Some years ago a mysterious paragraph went the round of the Press to the effect that a young and beautiful woman made her appearance every night at 10 o'clock in one of the west-end squares, and that after a superb vocal display she disappeared, no one knew how or where, exactly as the clock struck 11. The *Sunday Times* professed to give special and exclusive particulars of this anonymous nightingale, as she was termed, and even went so far as to hint broadly that she was a celebrated vocalist married to a penniless lord, who took this novel mode of enlarging an insufficient income. Of course this piece of family history proved to be an invention. I had the good fortune to hear her once in Berkeley-square. Seeing a large crowd waiting in an expectant attitude just where a fashionable hotel is located, I inquired the cause, and was told that the mysterious vocalist, the nightingale, was about to show herself. As the clock struck 10, a lady dressed in deep mourning, and having the upper part of her face concealed by a thick black veil, glided forward and took her place in the centre of a space purposely kept clear for her. I decided, from noticing the beautiful formation of the mouth and chin and the finely rounded fair throat, that she must be both young and more than commonly attractive. She was accompanied by a little boy, also in deep mourning, who carried an open reticule. Without delay, the nightingale commenced a ballad, and sang with such surpassing taste and feeling as to hold the miscellaneous crowd in mute and rapt attention. The song was followed by several favorite *scenas* from popular operas, all exhibiting the talent and culture of an accomplished artist. A collection was made; few gave coppers—all who could afford it gave silver. The little boy sent in his bag to the hotel, the balcony of which was crowded with visitors, and it was returned apparently heavy with precious coin. The sum total must have been considerable, and this I was informed was the usual reward of the hour's work. When eleven struck the unknown stopped her song, made a slight curtsey, and threaded her way quickly through the crowd. Her real story, I afterward learned, was a pitiful one. She was the daughter of a celebrated teacher of music, and had been educated for the stage; she married against the wishes of her parents a clerk in the Post-office, who being detected in the then one unpardonable sin of uttering a forged bank note, was tried, convicted, and hanged. With three helpless infants and no means of earning a sufficient income, the bereaved young wife adopted the plan of making her fine voice and scientific attainments furnish the means of subsistence. The close of this story is more hopeful. Her beauty, misfortunes, and accomplishments attracted the attention of a clergyman in one of the eastern counties. He married her, and she disappeared for ever from public view.—*Once a Week.*

Working Girls and their Tempters.—Of the whole number of females that came trooping out of the side door of Messrs. Scallop and Tucker's, there were a few, a dozen say, of smarter appearance than their sisters. They were chiefly young girls, these, from about 16 to 20. There was nothing substantial about their smartness, however. They wore gay ribbons and feathers in their head-gear, and were generally distinguished by a desperate though at best but a feeble and flimsy attempt to appear "in the fashion," but for want of an umbrella they were driven to pin their cotton pocket-handkerchiefs over their splendid bonnets, and their treacherous skirts revealing on their feet boots old and dilapidated, just such as the meanest-dressed woman there wore. There was something more painful still to be observed as regards these young and, in several instances, likely, bright-looking young creatures. They did not on quitting the warehouse set their faces in a certain direction—evidently the homeward direction—and steadfastly pursue it. They appeared altogether uncertain which way to go, and looked up the dark road and down the dark road, and across to the opposite side of the way, or they loitered in doorways, or walked slowly and lingeringly, as though in expectation of meeting some one. I have observed that there is a sort of marauding bipeds who haunt this neighborhood after night, and whose objects were never so fully impressed on my mind before. The existence of another kind of predatory beast was likewise hinted. The lingering and loitering of the wretched young imitation butterflies is the signal for the animals in question to issue from their lurking places. As a rule they are splendid-looking creatures, as they should be if there is any virtue in Houndsditch tailoring and the jewelry of Birmingham. Their "get up," as disclosed by gaslight, is nothing short of magnificent, and they stroke their moustaches, and toy with their walking canes, and reveal their discolored teeth in an attempt to fix an eye-glass just as, in their opinion, a gentleman should. They are on the free list (benefit nights excepted) of every music hall in London, and are familiar even to winking with the money-taker at the Casino and the assembly-rooms. It is on account of these advantages that the wretched young imitation butterflies seek their society, and as they pair off—each Brummagem buck and his sweetheart—it may be relied on that they are bound for one or other of the popular places of amusement above indicated. Confound the Brummagem blackguard! I feel so incensed against him, that to get at him and hold him up for public execration, I am tempted to break through and tangle the "lines" originally laid down for this paper's proper construction.—*Cassell's Magazine.*

The Happy Valley.—The London *Times* correspondent has found the Happy Valley, or a valley that would have done duty admirably as the Happy Valley of "Rasselas." "It is," he says, "by far the prettiest place I have seen in Abyssinia. I speak of the country, for the village of Goon-Goona is nothing more than the usual unsightly, unromantic collection of Abyssinian cabins, low, flat-roofed and mud-colored, and it would be indeed a vigorous imagination that could discover any resemblance between their dirty half-naked inmates and Johnson's Prince and Princess. But the place itself is pretty enough for the prettiest princess that ever graced a legend. After proceeding about ten miles southward from Senafé, and falling gradually some 400 feet, the road winds round suddenly, and opens upon a little valley so fertile and so completely encircled and sheltered by a craggy coronet of mountains, that it looks like a "hanging garden" projecting just over the edge of the earth, and as if any venturesome explorer who scaled the lofty rocks surrounding it would find nothing between him and the next planet but the sky, which almost touches their summits with its arched canopy of blue. A rivulot, here and there fringed with willows, runs through the valley, watering grassy meadows covered with cattle, and fields alternately green with barley and golden with corn, the softness and varied beauty of the scene being enhanced by its contrast with the bold masses of mountain and naked rock which shut it in."

French Orators.—The *France* tells some anecdotes of the principal orators in the French Chamber, which, if not true, are at least amusing. One day, it says, while M. Jules Favre was speaking, M. Rouher fell asleep. When the eloquent Radical leader ended his speech, M. Vuitry waked his colleague, telling him he must reply. "What did he talk about?" rejoined M. Rouher. M. Vuitry having described in a few words the subject of debate, M. Rouher ascended the tribune, and in a speech of three-quarters of an hour triumphantly demolished the arguments of his opponent. When he returned to his seat he laughingly reproached M. Vuitry for having waked him from the pleasantest nap he had enjoyed for a long time. The speeches of M. Berryer are also conceived on the spur of the moment, and he attaches so little value to them after they have been delivered that he never corrects the reports, as most of the members do. Once, on being urgently requested by the head of the reporters to revise an important speech which he had delivered that evening, he replied: "I read my own speeches! You might as well offer me soup after coffee." M. Thiers, on the other hand, corrects the reports of his speeches with great care. After an important debate he usually passes the night in the office of the *Moniteur* going over the proofs word for word, and keeping himself awake by drinking chocolate. M. Ollivier follows his example. M. Jules Favre never corrects the reports of his speeches, and M. Rouher has this done by his secretary.

The Cataracts of Philæ.—No one who has not lived for some months with this "*peuple criard*," as Lamartine calls them, can imagine the din and screaming of the Arabs as each dangerous rapid is passed; the *reis* all the time shouting and storming, and leaping from one stone to the other, like one possessed. But the ascent is child's play compared to the descent. So many accidents have happened in the latter, and so many boats have been swamped, that the captains now insist on the passengers landing on an island near, while their boats rush down the rapids. It is a beautiful sight, the way those apparently unwieldy vessels are steered, and clear the rocks as it were with a bound, amidst the frantic yells and cheers of the whole population. A number of men, for a trifling *bakhsheesh*, swam down the current on logs—one with his little child before him; but an Englishman, attempting to do it a year or two ago, was caught in the whirlpool and instantly drowned.—*Cradle Lands, by Lady Herbert.*

Milton and Carlyle.—I have compared Milton to one watching the sunrise. It is equally true that the glow on Carlyle's face is that of sunset. In other words, Milton belongs to the beginning of an age, Carlyle to the end of an age. Carlyle's despair was produced in him by his failure to find in the society around him the forces necessary to supply the place of those that were dying. Everywhere he thought he saw institutions in decay, a languid society living upon conventionalisms, and, instead of convictions, having only opinions, which they held because they had never heard the other side. Efforts there were at reformation, considerable improvements here and there, but not the mighty and universal impulse that he believed to be needed. He saw no proportion between the work to be done and the forces that were at hand to do it. But Milton lived in a golden age of hope and energy. There was throughout the nation a confidence of strength, a readiness for great and stirring deeds. Behind them lay two great ages, the age of reformation and the Elizabethan age. Nearly a century of spiritual freedom, many years of glory and prosperity, and a newly-acquired treasure of literature, had enlarged their minds and filled them with confidence. They intended to add a third great age to the two great ages that had passed. They pressed on, as Milton says, to reform reformation. And they succeeded, not indeed in all that they attempted, but in opening a new age. The reaction did not completely undo their work; the impulse they had given never died out completely. They let in a flood of new vigor, both into government and culture; they inaugurated a time of responsible government, free literature, religious toleration. But in time these new forces too wore out, and this period in its turn drew to an end. Carlyle has all his life been watching its decay. It has not fallen to his lot to use the language of hope or exulting expectation. The gladness of Milton's style would not suit him. The difference is not so much in the men as in their position.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

SPRING AND SUMMER.

From Poems for a Child.

Spring is growing up,
Is not it a pity?
She was such a little thing,
And so very pretty!
Summer is extremely grand,
We must pay her duty.
(But it is to little Spring
That she owes her beauty!)

All the buds are blown,
Trees are dark and shady
(It was Spring who dress'd them, though
Such a little lady!)
And the birds sing loud and sweet
Their enchanting hist'ries,
(It was Spring who taught them, though,
Such a singing mistress!)

From the glowing sky
Summer shines above us;
Spring was such a little dear,
But will Summer love us?
She is very beautiful,
With her grown-up blisses,
Summer we must bow before;
Spring we coax'd with kisses!

Spring 's growing up,
Leaving us so lonely,
In the place of little Spring
We have Summer only!
Summer, with her lofty airs,
And her stately paces,
In the place of little Spring,
With her childish graces!

The Bastille.—Among the documents now being classified in a fresh order at the Archives of France are the celebrated registers of the Bastille. These books are of three kins—the first contained the name and quality of each prisoner, the number of his cell, and the list of his clothing and personal effects. Those articles were placed in cupboards bearing corresponding numbers, and which completely filled the walls of one large gallery of the prison. Each person in confinement signed his name in this book on arriving. The second contained an account of the expenses of each prisoner, and was examined by the minister every three months. The third series consisted of large folios, in seven columns, bearing the following printed headings: 1. Name and quality of the prisoner; 2. Date of arrival; 3. Name of State Secretary by whom the order of arres was issued; 4. Date of liberation; 5. Secretary of State by whom the order of release was signed; 6. Cause of detention; and 7. General observations. The column referring to the liberation of the prisoner contained the formula of an oath of submission, respect, fidelity, attachment and gratitude to the King; an assurance that the facts by which the captive had been compromised had been the result of an error of judgment; thanks to the sovereign for not having had him handed over to the Extraordinary Commissioners, and a promise not to reveal anything of what he had seen or heard during his stay in the Bastille. The prisoner, before leaving, was obliged to sign this declaration. The seventh column was devoted to an account of the character, life, manners and end of each inmate, and formed a sort of secret history.

An Abyssinian Church.—Half-way up a perpendicular rock, which rises some five hundred feet from the ground, is something which looks like a Swiss chalet. This is the church of Goon-Goona. The church is said to have been placed in this extraordinary position in order to make it safe from the attacks of the neighboring Shohoes, who are Mohammedans, and certainly there are few fortresses more impregnable. On the narrow ledge, which at one point is little more than two feet wide, an Abyssinian Cocles might keep a host of Shoho Porsennas at bay, and no eloquence that ever adorned pulpit would, I fear, tempt any "well-greaved" European to make the ascent twice, though the natives, with their naked feet and long practice in climbing, run up and down the rocks like goats. This church would in England pass for a poor attempt at a barn or a cowhouse. It contained seven rooms. The only article of ecclesiastical furniture was a lectern of the rudest workmanship, standing shakily upon three short legs, and requiring to be propped by stones; but the walls were profusely covered with queer, many-colored daubs of horses in impossible attitudes, armless male saints in blue surplices, stiff red stocks and yellow wideawakes, (apparently intended for aurioles,) and inexpressibly grotesque faces of female saints, in widows' caps of the liveliest hues, and with round, staring, black and white eyes. Beyond this room was another, painted over in much the same fashion, and containing a huge time-worn Amharic Bible, illuminated with portraits of the Virgin and Child, evidently the work of the artist who adorned the walls, or of at least a kindred genius. Behind these two rooms, and somewhat apart from them, lay a third, containing a stone mortar and oven for preparing the sacramental bread, though in other respects the room had the appearance of being used as the parsonage, a small square window leading from it into a hole, cut out of the very heart of the rock, which seemingly did duty as the principal sleeping apartment. If so, the Abyssinian clergy deserve credit for abstemiousness, for no sleek priest, in good condition of the conventional type, could possibly have insinuated himself through the narrow window.

One of the rooms contained the Abyssinian Ark of the Covenant, or, more strictly speaking, an imitation of the Ark. The real Ark is at Axum, having been brought there miraculously through the air by Menilek and some other devout Jew; but every Abyssinian church contains an imitation of it. Owing to the very imperfect light and the scruples of my guide, who shook with cold and pious horror, I could not well make out what this Ark was; but it appeared to be a square wooden stand, about two feet broad and eight feet high, holding a few illuminated MSS. and a great many evil-smelling relics and rags, probably the cast-off clothes of Abyssinian saints who have lived and died in the strongest odor of sanctity. Cleanliness is certainly not, in Abyssinian eyes or practice, next to godliness. In the next room to that containing the "Holy of Holies," there lay in one corner a wretched truckle-bed, covered with religious books, some of them in massive boards an inch thick, and richly illuminated, while in the other corner lay a dust-heap! One of the most curious features of the place was the number of wells. I think I counted four, formed by water exuding from the mountain side, and caught in basins hollowed out of the solid rock. It was doubtless this natural supply of water, combined with the inaccessibility of the place, that led to its selection as a site for a sanctuary or stronghold. Christianity had in its day to choose many strange places of refuge from pagan persecution, and has too often been tainted by admixture with impure or senseless rites; but it may be doubted whether it ever chose a stranger place, or one presenting a more revolting compound of piety and superstition than the little church which its half-naked, half-savage votaries have built for it in the rock of Goon-Goona. The place was visited by Sir Robert Napier, who obtained the permission of the priest to have photographs taken of several of the illustrations of Scripture events with which their gospels are largely adorned. One or two pages of the Gospel of St. Matthew in old Ethiopic were also photographed, with a view to having the whole Gospel copied, should *savans* consider the text valuable. His Excellency presented the church with a vestment of embroidered silk, bearing an inscription in Amharic, stating by whom and under what circumstances the presentation was made. This the priests, whose wants are small, and to whom money is of comparatively little value, prize immensely.—*Correspondence London Times.*

Rules For Talkers.—At the moment when you present your arm to the lady whom you are to take down to dinner, you must have something ready in the way of a remark, for if you go down the stairs in silence you are lost. There are a hundred slight things which you may say at this time, such as, "It seems to me that the old-fashioned practice of offering a lady your hand to lead her down to dinner was much more courteous and graceful than our modern way of proceeding;" or you may say, "I think I saw you in the Park to-day when I passed through about 6 o'clock." Some trifle of this sort—it would be intolerably wasteful to use anything of more value at such a time—will do perfectly. Something must be said at starting, that is the essential. After that you will go on as well as you can. And, beside talking yourself, it must be your constant endeavor to "draw out" to the very utmost the persons by whom you find yourself surrounded. If you see one of your guests sitting silent, either from natural diffidence, or because he has fallen among strangers, or owing to any other cause, it is your duty to look after him immediately, addressing your conversation to him, or in some other way giving him a chance of emerging from his present state of eclipse.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

Wrongful Executions.—The topic of wrongful executions naturally suggests the case of the Maid and the Magpie, to which Scribe gave a happy ending, while Rossini removed the record from the dusty archives of justice to the ever-shining Temple of Fame. The story is no fanciful myth. The magpie and the maid both lived, though not at Palais-eaux, but in Paris; and the one suffered for the crime of the other, whose real delinquency was only found out long after infallible justice had solemnly strangled the innocent servant girl. There is mention made in Mercier's *Tableau de Paris* of an annual mass which was regularly celebrated for the repose of the soul of this unhappy victim at the Church of St. Jean en Grève, the service being popularly known as *la messe de la pie*. In those days justice with its bandaged eyes seemed to have played a sort of game of blindman's buff. When a crime was committed, it was "turn round three times and catch whom you can." The same author relates a case in which another servant girl had been brought to the gallows equally innocent of the crime imputed to her. Her master had endeavored to seduce her, and failing, wreaked his vengeance by placing valuables in her box, and then denouncing her as a thief. The scoundrel was powerful, the facts seemingly damnatory; and the only defence tears and asseverations of innocence. She was handed over to the hangman, or rather to his bungling apprentice, whose unavoidable nervousness—the natural consequence of a first appearance—left the girl inanimate, but not dead. A surgeon's dissecting knife set the tide of life in motion again, and his care soon effected her complete resuscitation. In doubt as to how he should act under these strange circumstances, he sent for a priest in whose discretion he placed implicit trust. The priest, a venerable and solemn-looking personage, arrived just as the girl was awakening to the outward world which she mistook for that which is promised in the future, and perceiving the priest she clasped her trembling hands and exclaimed: "Eternal Father, Thou knowest my innocence! Have mercy on me!" It was a difficult task to remove this impression which, however, had furnished the clearest possible proof of her innocence to those who heard the touching appeal to one whom she regarded as her Supreme and all-seeing Judge. No attempt was made in this case to prove the girl's innocence before a court of justice. She hid herself in a distant village, not daring to face human justice again; and, considering all things, it must be owned she was right. Mercier says he knew the priest, and had the story from his own lips; so he being, by all testimony, an upright, truthful man, there can be no doubt the tale is authentic.—*Once a Week.*

Comfort on Russian Railways.—The Russians, however, have altogether declined, to their infinite honor, to recopy that absurd old pattern of a narrow chair which has inflicted sufferings upon so many generations of travelers. The train from Moscow to St. Petersburg which runs on the first line ever laid down in Russia, usually consists of half-a-dozen cars of immense length. Entering by a broad, easy staircase and convenient platform, the astonished and delighted Briton finds himself in a saloon, with a table in the centre, surrounded by sofas and divans. Opening from one side of this saloon is a passage leading to the further end of the carriage, and passing on to an iron platform outside. Neither height, stoutness, crinoline nor other moderate majesty of human proportions or ornament, creates any obstacle to the free movements of the passenger. Heavy curtains, when pushed aside, however, reveal three pleasant private apartments if he desires repose. Each is furnished with six cosy easy chairs. Another passage leads to similar apartments reserved for ladies. A pretty winding staircase shows the way to a sleeping saloon above. The view from this upper floor is quite charming in fine weather, and enables the traveler to observe the general aspect of the country for miles around in every direction. Everything is admirably arranged. The doors fit closely, yet open easily; and as on entering the carriage it is necessary to pass several, of which one shuts as the other opens, there are no draughts from the wintry air outside. Over the passage is a loft, in which may be stowed away, within arm's reach, whatever a reasonable person can expect or desire to have with him. Double windows exclude the bleak air of the steppe from rushing directly in upon weak lungs; but there is so good a system of ventilation through the roof that the cars are never unpleasantly close. Lastly, there are washing places, dressing-rooms, and other conveniences, handsomely fitted up scrupulously clean. The amusements in this Travelers' Paradise are numerous and varied. They beguile the tedium of a journey so effectively that it seems like a holiday jaunt rather than the usual term of imprisonment such journeys are in Britain. Portable card tables, wax candles, chess, draughts, cards and books are to be had for the asking. Cheerful games and good reading are agreeably varied by festive stoppages, the speed being about twenty miles an hour, and a first-class station every fifty miles. Here is to be found, at a rational price, tea such as scholars love, true nectar for philosophers; while the ruder sons of Adam may choose other drinks from divers rows of curiously-shaped bottles of wonderful wines and rich-colored *liqueurs*. There are *bon bons* and beef, ducks and geese, partridges and venison, mighty sturgeon, and the doubtful Russian delicacies of *caviare* and *gelinottes*. There are even clean waiters, white linen, flowers and bright lights. The cheer is so good that parties of fine ladies and smart officers travel from St. Petersburg and Moscow expressly to dine at these refreshment stations. When the traveler has plentifully regaled himself, according to his eating, and the night wears on, he has only to tell the railway servant that he is ready for sleep, and before he need take his place in the train again he will find his bed ready. The berths on this railway are superior even to those on any American railway. They are as good as the berths in the state cabin of an American river steamer. Finally, on the new railways, made by military convict labor, under direction of Baron Ungern Sternberg, there will be no occasion for the express train to stop at all; because to the conveniences already mentioned, the Baron has recently added a locomotive refreshment department. Surely, when our railway shares recover from their depression, and get into the hands of holders who have not paid too dearly for them, we may hope to enjoy some of the comforts here described.—*London Post.*

Dress at a Paris Imperial Ball.—At the last ball at the Tuileries the Empress wore a dress of white silk shot over with silver, over which was a tunic of white tulle, also having silver embroidery; the corsage, fringed with gold, presented all round above a magnificent edging of diamonds and emeralds. On the skirt of the dress, on the left, were arranged ostrich and peacock feathers, and on the right a resplendent bouquet of brilliants. The head-dress was composed of green and white ostrich plumes, kept together by an agrafe of diamonds on the left side; a pearl necklace encircled the neck. The Princess Mathilde wore white; the Princess de Metternich a white skirt shot with silver, and a green satin body crossed in front with basques trimmed with zibeline and knotted tastefully behind; from the shoulders floated sleeves of tulle, similarly trimmed; a ceinture of diamonds went round the waist, the head-dress being ostrich feathers held on the left with a diamond clasp; the effect of the whole was both original and striking. The speech which the late M. Dupin made against luxury of dress has evidently had no effect on high Parisian society. Nor do we suppose that the example of the Societé of Milaines—an association founded in Lucerne for promoting the wearing of half-wool cloth dresses—*milaine*—will be more effectual in establishing simplicity of costume.—*Court Journal.*

A Dead Church.—"Have you ever read Coleridge's *Ancient Mariner?*" asked Mr. Spurgeon on a recent occasion. "I dare say you have thought it one of the strangest imaginations ever put together, especially that part where the old mariner represents the corpses of all the dead men rising up to manage the ship—dead men pulling the ropes, dead men steering, dead men spreading the sails. I thought what a strange idea that was. But do you know that I have lived to see that true; I have seen it done. I have gone into churches and I have seen a dead man in the pulpit, and a dead man as deacon, and a dead man holding the plate, and dead men sitting to hear. You say 'Strange!' but I have. I have gone into societies, and I have seen it all going on so regularly. These dead men, you know, never outstep the bounds of prudence—not they; they have not life to do that, they always pull the rope orderly."

AFFAIRS IN GERMANY.

Constitutionalism—Count Bismarck and His Position—Political Prospects of the Confederation.

From our Own Correspondent.

Berlin, Tuesday, Feb. 11, 1868.

Constitutional life in Prussia is still in its infancy, and the position of a Prime Minister is a very unpleasant and difficult one to hold. This is particularly the case as the head of the State, on whom the very existence of the Minister depends entirely, cannot disengage himself from old prejudices, and make up his mind to follow confidently the advice of a man who has proved that he, though also not freed from the same prejudices, understands the necessity of making his views subordinate to the exigences of the age. Mediocre minds, if placed in a position of power, though feeling usually the necessity of submitting to the directions of a more lucid and more energetic mind, find a petty satisfaction in asserting now and then their independence, by counteracting occasionally the measures of their political guide. An irritable spirit like that of Count Bismarck must suffer very much under such treatment, and from all persons who are well acquainted with the great Prussian statesman, we know that these constant exertions to keep his master on a steady road constitute the most onerous part of his duty, and try his health more severely than anything else.

The Conservative Party, upon the assistance of which the Government of the Count was until now principally based, not so much in the North German Confederation as in Prussia proper, fluctuates in unison with the irresponsible head of the State. We do not wonder that under such circumstances even Count Bismarck feels discouraged, and inclined to abandon the work he has commenced in disgust, thinking of the truism "that even gods wrestle in vain against stupidity." History furnishes us many instances of the same kind in monarchies, and after-generations generally do justice to the wisdom of the Minister. However, Kings learn even less by history than other people, and their eyes are rarely opened but by the most pressing necessity, when it is too late for action perhaps, as in the case with the Emporer of Austria. Such urgent necessity does not assist Count Bismarck, and he is obliged to have recourse to argumentative persuasion.

These reflections are not made at random, but are naturally called forth by the present situation of the Prime Minister here in Prussia, a man who, without doubt, is at present the most interesting and perhaps the most important personage in Europe.

In a recent session of the Prussian Chambers, when again opposed by members of the Conservative Party, Count Bismarck made some remarks which may serve as an illustration of what has been stated above.

But though he is noted for his plain words he had scarcely ever spoken more openly and candidly, and you may imagine the effect his speech made everywhere, and how much this effort was strengthened by a letter which Mr. von Forkenbeck, the President, read to the House on Saturday last. In it Count Bismarck informs the President that, for reasons of health, he had requested and received from Mr. Kray a leave of absence—the duration of which is uncertain—and that meanwhile the Secretary of Finance, von de Heydt, would be acting President of the State Department. In reference to this step the official *Leidlerske Correspondenz*, of Feb. 8, prints an article, concluding as follows:

> "We hear it is the intention of Count Bismarck to commence taking his leave of absence to-day. He is to proceed to a country seat in the Province of Hessen. It is a fact that human nature can withstand only a certain measure of exertion, and we hope that those Conservatives, who helped to rendering still more difficult the position of the Count, will at least come to an agreement with his substitute."

Nobody thinks that the King will encourage or permit Count Bismarck to resign, for everybody knows that his aid, in the present state of affairs, is more necessary than ever. It is also not believed that it is the serious intention of the Count to give up even his position of Minister President in Prussia, as it is of the greatest advantage for the carrying out of his plans as President of the Bundesrath of the North German Confederation. It is, therefore, only natural that all the world should be puzzled by the question: What does the great statesman mean by this step? The Conservatives think it is meant as a threat against their party, and to bring to reason its refractory members; but a majority of the people take a more hopeful view of the case. After mature reflection, I do not think that this Liberal majority is too sanguine in their expectations.

Count Bismarck is, as I said in former letters, an aristocrat by conviction and inclination; but, notwithstanding this, he is a patriot, a sensible man, and a keen observer of humanity. As a true statesman, he never lost sight of his object, and used the means to reach it, even if they were repulsive to his feelings. If we, therefore, find him a Liberal in his position at the head of the North German Confederation, and a Conservative at the head of the Prussian monarchy, we may be assured that he acted thus because he judged it to be for accomplishing a well-defined purpose. Count Bismarck thought formerly that he could govern without relying on any party, and said so frequently; experience has taught him differently, and he has frankly admitted his error by his words in the Chamber. If Count Bismarck, perhaps, followed until now in the Conservative track, he was not only assisted in mistaking the true spirit of the time in Prussia by his own inclinations, but by those of the King, whose Conservative prejudices are still stronger, and who has not the quick comprehension of his able Minister. Bismarck has become convinced that his principal task, the unity of Germany, cannot be completed if Prussia remain behind other nations, and is still less likely of accomplishment if the Conservative Party proves so unreliable. The King has confidence in his Minister, as well in his ability, loyalty and patriotism, but he has a very good opinion of himself, too, and cannot close his ear altogether to those who served him faithfully, and are of a different opinion from Bismarck, because they have not his talent. The King has sacrificed already the Secretary of Justice, von der Lippe, but he seems reluctant to give up Count Eulenburg, the Secretary of the Interior, who is also a stumbling-block in Count Bismarck's way. The King is in some way sentimental, and it hurts his feelings to offend those whom he considers his friends, even if their understanding be less bright than that of the Prime Minister. Characters like King William require a pretext for action, and even if doing something which they think not right, they love to have a semblance of necessity for it. In this case the necessity exists. The King cannot spare Count Bismarck. The whole country is of that opinion; and if the Count declares that he cannot govern with assistants like Count Eulenburg and the Conservative Party, and threatens to resign, King William will dismiss the obnoxious Secretary of the Interior, as he did von der Lippe, and permit Count Bismarck to wheel the Prussian interior policy in line with that of other nations. Prussia, which took the lead in the movement for German unity, even to such a degree as to crush Austria, for which country the King has the strongest personal sympathies, cannot stop half way, and endanger this work by following personal inclinations, especially since Austria has so honestly and openly chosen the road of progress and liberalism. By acting thus Austria has won the sympathy of all Germans, and as this sympathy is much required for the fulfillment of Prussia's great task, and as every liberal measure of Austria is a moral loss for reactionary Prussia, the King and Count Bismarck cannot but follow the liberal current of the time. This step of Count Bismarck is nothing but the transition to a more liberal policy in Prussia. Such is the opinion of the majority of people here. The importance of the subject will excuse my dwelling so long upon it.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Religious Topics—England and America—The Finding of Mr. Speke—Effects of Co-operation—Musical and Theatrical Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent

London, Wednesday, Feb. 26, 1868.

The bribery question cannot have, according to Mr. Bright's theories, any direct interest to Americans. He has shown that with universal, or even a widely-extended suffrage, education and the ballot, electoral corruption is impossible. Here anything else seems equally impossible under existing or probable conditions. The *Daily News* predicts that equitable redistribution of seats will be defeated by a system of gigantic bribery. Professor Rogers tells us that the majority of the actual House of Commons has been seated by bribery or profuse expenditure. A member buys his seat, either way, as effectively as he buys an estate. The average cost of twenty-six contested elections in boroughs was £12,000 ($60,000) each. Are these honorable gentlemen going, either by anti-bribery laws or the ballot, to bar their own way to seats in Future Parliaments? It is a little absurd to expect it. There is no remedy but public opinion. Until it becomes disgraceful to sell and buy votes, no law can hinder it. It is not imagined, at this day, that the vote of any number of Parliaments is ever directly controlled by money. Men vote as they are expected or desired by party, patrons, friends, constituents sometimes. There are ladies who can decide a close division. Social influences are very powerful. A man likes to stand well with his club, and with the families where he is asked to dinner. The wife or daughter of a minister leans with a heavy weight upon the arm of the editor of a leading journal or a clever speaker and leader in the House. During the session political business is settled over a hundred dinner tables, and in a hundred drawing-rooms. There is not an M. P. of doubtful politics who does not find himself courted, caressed and canvassed. Charm, fascination, influence, interest, govern most people in some degree. How are men so governed to sit in judgment upon those who find them all embodied in solid cash? It cannot be done. Gross and open bribery may be in some measure prevented, but what is to hinder people from voting for a man who will give them a public park, build a church, endow an hospital, or present them with a public library? Shall we not honor our benefactors?

RELIGIOUS TOPICS.

While the Irish Church question is pending in Parliament, excited meetings are held by the Protestant, or perhaps I should say the Anti-Catholic party, in London, Dublin, and most of the large towns. Ruffianly mobs listen to the lectures of zealous No-Popery speakers, like Murphy, who hold the Bible in one hand and a revolver in the other, equally ready to let off texts or bullets. The "Confessional Unmasked" and "Sister Lucy's" revelations are sold in the chief thoroughfares, while in some of the provincial towns the Catholic clergy cannot leave their dwellings without the risk of outrage, and Catholic women are exposed to the most disgusting insults. The Convocation in the Southern District has met and adjourned, and only made mischief. The petition of a surgeon that the sacrament might be kept, so as to be readily administered to sick and dying, was refused, but the asking for so Popish a thing has raised the ire of the Anti-Sacramentarians.

Ritualism, instead of dying out, increases in zeal, audacity and numbers. That it must soon either swallow up or divide the National Church is evident to the meanest capacity. The *Pall Mall*—of course I was not thinking of it when I wrote the last sentence—says, "If the Church of England had a real legislature it would almost immediately proceed to split into two, if not three parts, of which no single one could claim to be the Church of England. This is a sufficiently obvious and well-known fact." Its present safety is that it has no such legislature, no authority, no distinct creed; but is governed by laws enacted by Parliament, and holds all opinions from those of Pusey to those of Colenso. Of course this state of things cannot continue. The Evangelicals will drive out the Ritualists, and that will be the end of the establishment; for with such a schism in the Church, the Dissenters and Secularists will be strong enough to sever Church and State, and leave each sect to the support of its own adherents. The Ritualists, by organizing a system of weekly offertories, are already prepared for what they see will not be long in coming.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

As the session opens, distinguished publicists enlighten us on all the important questions that may come before Parliament. You may like to know what Prof. Rogers, of Oxford, thinks of the American difficulty. He says:

> "The case of the American people is plain enough. We (the English) acknowledged the South with indecent haste and with indecent sympathy. A member of the British Parliament equipped what became a piratical vessel, and sold it to parties who put it into the hands of a piratical commander."

The Professor does not propose in so many words to give up Mr. Laird and all the Confederate sympathizers, to be dealt with as the American people may think proper; but there is a strong suggestion of some sort of punishment. But it was only the Government and aristocracy that were wrong.

> "The convictions of the great body of Englishmen were on the side of the North; and these Englishmen never swerved from their convictions."

Of course you cannot punish or even mulct the great body of a nation, which was always right; and but for this nation the cause of the Union might have been lost. It was the people of England who really saved the Northern cause. You did not know it at the time—you were as unconscious of it as of the ministry of angels; but this is how they did it. Prof. Rogers says:

> "It was due to the action of the English Liberals that the American Union was saved. It is known that the Emperor of the French longed to recognize the South as an independent nation. He was deterred from such a policy by the fact that the whole body of English Liberal opinion was against him."

This is a good thing to know, and, knowing it, we can govern ourselves accordingly. I can so far indorse the statement of Prof. Rogers as to assure you that the great body of the English people are now in favor of the North, and if they were not so four or five years ago they have no doubt that they ought to have been.

Should Gen. McClellan be accredited as Minister to England, he will be, certainly at the beginning, welcome and popular. He is of Scotch descent, and his father was cousin-german to the late Lord Clyde, and Gen. McClellan, as next of kin to Miss Campbell, Lord Clyde's sister, who died in 1863, inherits her portion of the Banda and Kirwee prize money. Such a relationship and inheritance will surround him with a very agreeable interest, so that it may be doubted whether the distinction of being not only a great soldier, but the relation and heir of Sir Colin Campbell, may not be greater than those of being United States Minister.

THE SPEKE MYSTERY.

The finding of Mr. Speke has been, next to the change of Ministry, the sensation of the week. The Police of Cornwall will get the £500 reward. The poor man seems to have lost his head before he lost his hat. Meditating on the Scriptures by the sea side, he came to the conviction that he ought to give up his luxurious living, labor with his hands and preach to his fellow-workmen. So he wandered off on foot across England to Cornwall, intending to get over to Wales, and so to Liverpool in that roundabout way, and embark for America, where he could put his project in execution. But his brother and Detective Williamson have brought him back, and it is now a question whether he may not spend a short time in a lunatic asylum.

CO-OPERATION AND ITS EFFECTS.

The merry fight between the coöperative stores and the grocers goes on to the great benefit of the public of purchasers. The large retail grocers are selling at and even below the prices of the "stores," to keep their own custom, and to hinder people from joining in coöperative schemes. But this is almost as bad on the small grocers as coöperation itself. They cannot afford to sell so cheap, and it will ruin them to lose their cash custom, which all goes to either the stores or the large grocers. But the real methods of coöperation, as practiced in the manufacturing towns of the North, are hardly known in London. There a coöperative store pays five per cent. to each member for the capital he invests, and after an allowance for depreciation of stock and paying clerks, divides the whole profit made in proportion to the purchases of each member. The same system is being carried out in manufactures and trades, and it has found an active patron in the Emperor of the French, who has been all his life a devoted student of social science.

MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL.

Next Monday there is to be given one of those monster entertainments, which could scarcely take place in any other capital. The enterprising manager of the lately burnt out Oxford Music Hall has organized a benefit for his company. The performance at the Crystal Palace commences at 1 P. M. and lasts till 9 P. M. There will be 3,000 performers. We have that number of instrumentalists and chorus singers on some great occasions, as at the Handel Festival, which will take place in June; but then people are not only singers and players on instruments, but gymnasts, actors, pantomimists, a great crowd of all kinds of London performers, whose names alone fill whole pages in the directories. Should the day prove fine, these 3,000 performers may draw 50,000 people.

At the Alhambra, a few nights ago, where there are 400 performers, including a band of 60 musicians and a ballet company which gives three ballets every evening, I saw a little boy hang by the back of his neck fifty feet in the air, and drum Yankee Doodle. He had breath enough left in his handome little body to sing a songas soon as he had come safely down from his lofty perch head foremost, and kissed his pa, who received him with open arms. Five minutes later I was surprised to see the beautiful, blue-eyed boy at my elbow, with some photographs of himself, and of a group which includes his father and mother. "How came you to be a Yankee boy?" said I. "Why, because I was born *there*," he answered. "Where?" "In Boston," (with a hubby emphasis.) "I was a Boston boy once," said I; and his pale statue-like face lighted up with the brightest smile. "Your father is not an American," I said; "is your mother?" "Yes, born in Boston." "And so was mine." Our friendship was now complete, and I annexed the family, in photograph, at the cheap cost of a shilling. They call my pretty Boston boy El Nino Farini. A lady signaled to him, and all the Yankee came out in his responsive: "Yes, I am coming round there right away." No English boy could give the faintest imitation of the melodious twang, and no Englishman, who has not been to America, has any comprehension of what we mean by "right away."

MONADNOCK.

MEXICO.

Condition and Prospects of the Republic—The Outrage in St. Luis Potosi—Mexican Finance—A Protective Tariff—Need for American Intervention—An American View of the Situation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

City of Mexico, Saturday, Feb. 8, 1868.

The reports we are daily receiving from nearly all parts of this land of distances seem to indicate that the *siesta* in which the nation indulged after the collapse of the Empire has been at last disturbed, and that as the people awake their natural restlessness and discontent with everything like peace and order is again manifesting itself in the old routine of *pronunciamientos* and revolutions.

In Yucatan the revolution grows daily more serious, and the measures of the General Government to suppress it have been so lukewarm and dilatory as to dishearten its warmest supporters. Already it is rumored that the expedition of 1,500 men sent from Vera Cruz have met with a repulse, and the partisans of the revolutionists hereabouts attempt no concealment of their satisfaction. It is beginning to be very generally credited that, should the rumor be confirmed, it will be the signal for an open outbreak in this vicinity. In Guerrero the two Governors claiming the Gubernatorial chair are in arms and engaged in open warfare. The policy of the Central Government seems to be to let them fight out the quarrel unmolested, or at least to permit the fight to go on until one or the other party (perhaps both) are too much exhausted to make a serious disturbance away from their own secluded locality. At all events, they have taken no steps to interfere. When the outbreak was reported to the President by Gen. Alvarez, Juarez confined himself to sending an order to Gen. Jimenez (the other commanding General) to report to him in this capital; but instead of doing so, Jimenez sent the official protests of some one hundred and sixty towns and precincts against the elections, and expressing the non-recognition by the framers of the authority of the officers elected. These facts being communicated to Congress, that wise body have amused themselves, to the exclusion of all useful business, in discussing resolutions upon the propriety of counting the votes from that State, and of declaring Guerrero excluded from the Mexican Union. In the meantime the struggle continues without much regard being paid to the proceedings of the Central Government. On the heel of this action the Secretary of War announces to Congress that the public functionaries at Tulancingo had been displaced and arrested; but the matter was regarded as of small moment, as he deemed these marauders to be only a small band of kidnappers, having for their object the extortion of money. But it very soon leaked out that the small band consisted of several hundreds of well armed and organized troops, under the command of Col. Noriega, and the Secretary found it necessary to dispatch the largest and finest regiment of the regular army into that district. As yet we have received no accounts of their movements, though we obtain very certain information regarding accessions to Noriega's command. And while we are anxiously awaiting news from that quarter, a courier arrives bringing intelligence of an adverse political movement at Huachinango, headed it is said by Gen. Miguel Negrete, one of the most active and successful military men of the country. This last movement is openly in support of the claims of Ortega to the Presidency. This latter personage has been for many months in prison in San Louis Potosi, but is now at liberty and has been ordered to this city. It is rumored that Congress is determined to investigate all the circumstances of his arrest and imprisonment, but for what purpose no one seems to understand, though it is supposed facts will be brought to light that will seriously tend to complicate the already greatly confused politics of the country. The Opposition Party hopes to obtain arguments to sustain its policy. From Durango and some of the other Northern States there are reports of political disturbances, but as the troops that were sent in that direction have been withdrawn, we are in doubt as to their real character. One thing, however, is very clear, there is a dark and ominous cloud overhanging the political horizon of this country, and the whole atmosphere seems filled with an approaching change. It is indeed questionable whether the present pilots at the helm of state have the sagacity and ability to so manage the ship that she shall successfully encounter and weather the storm.

THE OUTRAGE IN SAN LOUIS POTOSI.

The arbitrary and tyrannical conduct of the State authorities of San Louis Potosi in arresting, imprisoning, and inflicting penalties upon the foreign merchants of that city, has created much more excitement and uneasiness in foreign circles than anything which has happened since the execution of Maximilian in last June. It is with unusual gratification that we can record the fact that the victims of the outrage are at liberty again, thanks to the interposition and influence of Mr. Plumb, our *Chargé d'Affaires*. Too much credit cannot be awarded to him for his prompt and efficient action, the more particularly as he assumed the responsibility of acting for all the foreigners, without regard to their nationality. From the statements published in the papers of this city, some of them being letters from correspondents in San Louis, it would appear that the whole transaction and all the circumstances connected with it are even more outrageous and discreditable to the Government than it was supposed. It now assumes the appearance of a fixed determination on the part of the local officials to impose upon the foreign residents the full amount of the taxations decreed for the support of the Government, as by commutations and exceptions the native merchants escape all apportionments, and as the full amount must be collected, the full sum is levied upon the nine or ten foreign merchants. Their remonstrances against such unjust impositions were wholly disregarded, as they are supposed to be perfectly helpless, there being no diplomatic representatives of their several nationalities resident in Mexico. Under this view of the case, Mr. Plumb's official cognizance of their position and interference is deserving of all the more credit. Happy would all the American residents be were his home Government instructions a little less stringent, so that he might more frequently and effectually interest himself in our affairs. As this, however, seems contrary to the policy of our Government, we must perforce aquiesce in it, and do the best we can without Mr. Plumb's valuable and much-desired assistance.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS—A PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

Congress is still idling away its most precious time. Whatever the members may wish or intend to do, it is very certain that they have done, and are doing nothing. There was a proposition introduced some weeks ago to reform their tariff laws upon a basis that really promised a favorable result; but the suggestion was referred to some committee (of which they have so many that they have to be numbered,) where it still sleepeth, although it is rumored that the committee will report it back next Tuesday, the 11th inst., with a provision that excludes and prohibits the introduction of any kind of foreign manufactured goods. It provides for the introduction of crude materials *ad libitum*, however, but they must be manufactured in this country. They say they have the skill and ability to accomplish this with native workmen, thousands of whom cannot obtain daily employment because the market is overstocked with foreign manufactured goods, and that by excluding these altogether the native workmen will be enabled both to find employment and to meet the demand.

Now, if their premises were well taken and supported by the truth, we might not have so much reason to object to an effort being made to protect and encourage home industry and skill; but when it is a well-known fact that there are not even blacksmiths enough among the native population to do the necessary horse-shoeing, the mind naturally seeks for some other solution of so unexpected and extraordinary a determination. We are not long in finding one, we think, in the deeply-seated jealousy and hatred of foreigners and everything foreign. At least this is the feeling of the Government and all Government officials of the party at present in power. We do not believe that it exists among the people and property-holders. These know full well that their wants can only be supplied from without, and that it is only through foreign capital that prosperity can ever be expected. But the people here do not control or form the Government; hence the great anxiety and pains of the latter, or those who do form it, to exclude everything and everybody likely to produce a change in the existing state of affairs.

NEED OF AMERICAN INTERVENTION.

It is generally conceded here that the present policy of the United States Government is to teach Mexico to manage her own affairs, and not to interfere in any manner other than by assisting her through private enterprise—to give her a chance to develop herself. And we all concede that it is but just and as it ought to be; but if she will neither help herself nor permit others to do so, how long should the non-interference continue. Is this magnificent country to be permitted to go to rack and ruin, and to bring no profit to the world, simply for the sake of an obstinate idea? We fear this is too practical an age, and the necessities of the world are too great for the United States or her people to suffer it peaceably. The Old World will urge it, if not demand it; and if the Government does not interfere the people assuredly will and must, for Mexico left to herself will never be any better than the Mexico of to-day—much worse she cannot well be.

Gen. Herman Sturm, of your City, returned to this city a few days ago from an expedition he made into the Sierra Caliante and State of Michoacan to see the country and inspect some mines. He was fortunate enough to get through safely and unmolested, but I understand this good fortune is solely attributable to the fact that his party was numerous and unusually well armed, of which fact the marauders took good care to inform themselves.

I have had frequent opportunities of intimate intercourse with the General, and I know (indeed he does not hesitate to speak freely upon the subject) that all of his preconceived notions and dreams in regard to the possibility of forming a stable Government in Mexico have vanished, unless the United States should decide to adopt a different policy to that hitherto pursued. He seems to become daily more and more pleased with the country and people, especially with the laboring classes, but hourly more disgusted with the Government officials and their mode of doing business. He expresses himself as satisfied that all that is needed to make the country prosperous is that it should be in the hands of a firm and stable Government, disposed and determined to give thorough protection to the lives and property of the people generally, and especially to those of the resident foreigners. We fully agree with him in this; but all he speaks of is something we have not at present, and are not likely to obtain under existing circumstances. The General candidly admits that from his observations he cannot deny that the foreigners here, so far as persons and property are concerned, are in a most deplorable condition, especially the mercantile community, as they cannot invest their capital in any kind of enterprise with the slightest security. His experience has convinced him that the greatest jealousy exists toward all foreigners, and especially toward Americans, although he has met a large number of intelligent and enlightened Mexicans, (property holders,) who do not hesitate to express a hope that the United States will do something toward sustaining a stable Government, as they have no hope of success or protection without such assistance.

When he first arrived here the General was as sanguine and enthusiastic a supporter of the present Government as Juarez himself; and, indeed, until long after his disagreement with Mr. Lerdo he strove hard to refute and counteract the repeatedly-expressed adverse opinions of his countrymen, urging them by argument and earnest persuasion to have patience and that all would eventually come out right. They knew his error from experience, and now he very readily and candidly admits that he was wholly deceived and is sadly disappointed; yet he does not hesitate to express very fully and boldly to the Mexican officials his opinions, assuring them in the strongest terms that it is the bounden duty of this Government to keep faith with all foreigners, and especially with the Americans, and that if they do not they may be assured that they will only increase the contempt in which they are already held by the whole world.

The Tragedy in Madison County, Ind.—Two Young Men Murdered.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

Indianapolis, Monday, March 9.

The double murder in Madison County on Saturday evening last was a most cold-blooded and villanous one, resulting in the immediate death of two most worthy and exemplary young men.

Dalville is a station on the Bellefontaine Railroad, eight miles beyond Anderson. Two miles northwest of there, across White River, in the edge of Madison County, lives Jacob Eisnogle, a German farmer, who is partially crippled, and has relied on his two sons, William and Isaac, aged 19 and 15 years respectively, for support, they taking charge of his farm. The mother and two daughters reside with them, and another boy about 11 years old.

On Saturday morning George Stotler, an idle, worthless, but desperate young man, about 25 years of age, went to Eisnogle's to borrow a horse to go to Anderson to attend a Masonic funeral. The boys wanted to use it themselves, and declined letting him have it. Stotler got one elsewhere, and returned in the evening.

Going to Eisnogle's, he went into the sitting-room after 7 o'clock, and began using the most abusive and rough language, directed especially toward the girls. They remonstrated with him, and the boys endeavored to get him to quietly leave the house. He got into a scuffle with William, the oldest, and Isaac attempted to go to his assistance, but his mother, contemplating nothing serious, restrained him. Stotler had a pocket-knife open, but treacherously concealed. With this he stabbed William three times in the centre of the breast, and the fourth time in the heart, felling him to the floor. All this was done so quietly and so quickly that it was not known by the others what had been done.

Stotler then made a rush for the younger boy, Isaac, pushed the mother aside, threw him upon the bed and stabbed him to the heart with one blow.

The father, in the meantime, had arisen from the bed, and upon him the next attack of the murderer was directed; the old man met him with a stick of wood, striking his upraised hand and breaking the knife blade. They then clinched and a desperate struggle ensued, but Stotler said at length, "If you'll quit, I'll quit," and they got up, the murderer leaving the house at once, and going to a neighboring house. He was washing his blood-stained hands when the alarm was raised. He said at once to the old lady: "Granny, I think there is some one dead up there, from the way they holler. I'll go and see." He started, but went to the woods. He was arrested yesterday, about two miles from where the crime was committed, lying behind a log and feigning sleep. So great was the feeling against him that Sheriff Snell barely prevented his being lynched. He was taken to Anderson and put in jail last evening.

The parents of Stotler are both dead, but he stayed about that neighborhood, off and on, for years. He enlisted in Capt. Kilgore's Company B, of the Thirty-fifth Indiana, but was so abusive, quarrelsom and troublesome that all were glad when he deserted. About six months afterward he was apprehended as a deserter, but killed his guard in Cincinnati. He was tried by a Court Martial and sentenced to death, but for some reason, perhaps an alleged cruelty or severity on the part of the guard whom he killed, his sentence was commuted to two years' imprisonment, which was served, it is understood, in the Ohio Penitentiary. From this he returned about a year ago, and has been leading an idle, worthless life ever since. The victims, as already stated, were intelligent industrious and exemplary young men. It is said that Stotler climbed a tree fully fifty feet high in order to witness the execution of Milton White, in November last.

FASHIONS FOR MARCH.

From Le Follet.

The late season has brought in quite a transformation in the make of robes. No longer do we see those almost plain skirts, so narrow that they were anything but graceful. Our readers must not suppose that the short costumes are done away with; by no means that; they are far too useful to be easily given up. But, instead of being scanty, as formerly, they, as well as the long or trained dress, are made flat in the front, but very full and bouffantes at the back, set on at the waist from the sides and across the back in very thick close plaits, so that they hang in plaits the whole length of the breadths. We need scarcely say this is much more becoming to the figure. It is principally in ball dresses that this make has been seen at present, but it is beginning to show itself in all toilettes. One novelty we must mention, more because it is a novelty than for its gracefulness, is the fashion of looping up the skirt of a very long dress at the back by means of a very wide sash, the ends of which hang to the bottom of the skirt; it is more eccentric than pretty, but many scarfs of Chambéry, with satin dresses, have been worn in this style in evening toilette lately. Sometimes the sash is fastened at the side instead of the back. Lace increases in favor every day; it seems indispensable that a lady of elegance should have her lace tunic, flounces, shawl, &c. Passamenterie has not, however, disappeared from its former place as a trimming. Fringes of a light kind trim thin material, whilst the heavier silk fringes are reserved for satin or taffetas. Wreaths or bouquets of small flowers or leaves cut in satin or taffetas, lightly button-hole stiched at the edge with a very fine cord, make an exceedingly pretty trimming for alpacas, taffetas or foulard dresses; for instance, a white foulard with a wreath of violets their natural color placed round the top of the hem, and carried up en tablier on the skirt, and forming bretelles upon the body and shoulders; or a dress of black silk trimmed with small roses.

The first on our list of pattern dresses is a very elegant though simple wedding toilette. Dress of white satin, very long train, with a wide plissé flounces of white crape headed by a wreath of orange flowers with thin green foliage. Body opened in front edged round the opening with little bunches of orange flowers and small bows of white satin. Bouquet in front. A beautiful scarf-veil of point d'Alençon fastened on with a chignon of orange flowers with trailing spray, and double diadem of the same flowers and small roses across the front of the head. A black pouit de soie robe à la Polonaise, very long train, plain skirt. The body is opened in front, with small revers of violet satin, and fastened at the waist by small butterfly bows edged with violet cord. Similar bows are placed at the shoulders and cuffs of the tight sleeves. A visiting-dress of gray satin, the skirt with a long train, trimmed with rouleaux of satin a deeper shade, and crimped fringe so arranged as to form three tunics. The body, crossed on the chest, trimmed with fringe and rouleaux; tight sleeves, with épaulettes and cuffs to match. A costume of black velvet with second skirt bound with gold-colored satin. Polonaise quite fitting, with a rosette of satin and black velvet at the waist. A robe of pouit de soie golden brown, a long train, and drawn up at each side under rich agrafes with cords and tassels. Body opening square in front over a high chemisette. Long open sleeves and under-sleeves of Malines lace. A dinner-dress of épingline mauve. Low body, trimmed with point d'Alençon and passementerie, mauve and steel. The skirt trimmed en tablier to match. Robe of violet satin, small pélerine or fichu "Marie Antoinette" of violet velvet; tight sleeves also velvet, and long open ones of satin. The trimming of this dress is formed of small rings of satin and velvet strung together alternately, and is placed round the fichu and sleeves, and the skirt is drawn up by a similar chain, only of larger rings, over a petticoat of violet velvet. A dinner-dress of gray poult de soie, very long and full; tunic of satin the same color; Low square body, with high chemisette of tulle and lace. A dress of very rich black satin, long and full at the back, trimmed with two flounces of the same edged with rich guipure. Sash of black satin embroidered with rosebuds. Low square body and high lace chemisette. Dress of pale blue poult de soie, having at the bottom a wide grecque formed of rouleaux of blue satin. Tunic of blue satin, trimmed with a scarf of white Spanish blonde tied at the side. Small low body, composed of a mixture of poult de soie, satin and blonde. A robe of white satin, the bottom of the skirt trimmed with ruches and bouillonnées of white crape. Body and tunic of rose-colored imperial velvet, ornamented with gold and steel. A toilette of black tulle and Chantilly lace over a skirt of black satin. The upper skirt is trimmed with wreaths of roses of different shades. Corselet of lace with bretelles of roses. A robe of white tulle over blue satin. The body is joined to the tunic, which is cut in two sash ends behind, but rounded off in front, meeting the cuirasse or stomacher, made of blue velvet and embroidered with gold. A robe of white faille with a tablier of white satin braided with gold, cut on the bias and edged with blonde. The bottom of the skirt is trimmed with a wide plissé flounce of tulle embroidered with gold, headed with a ruche of tulle. Low body of white faille, with low fichu of tulle worked with gold. Young lady's ball-dress of white tarlatane. Ruche of tarlatane, edged with white satin round the bottom of the skirt, and trimmed, en tablier, up the front with rouleaux of white satin and moss fringe; the back of the skirt trimmed to match. Low fichu Marie Antoinette of tarlatane, a bouquet of white daisies fastening it. Dress of black tulle, with seven narrow flounces, headed by a wide flounce cut in large scollops, all edged with a bias of cerise satin. The flounce was put quite flat in front, but behind the dress was very much trimmed. Besides the flounces already described, there were three more wide plaited and scolloped flounces, and a wide sash of cerise satin. The body, of cerise satin, was nearly covered with black lace. Robe of white tulle. The skirt trimmed round with a bouillon of tulle, and studded over with roses. A double tunic falls over this skirt, and a scarf sash of white satin is fastened behind with a rose. Square low body, trimmed with a wide bouillon, and a rose is placed on the front and at each shoulder. Sleeve formed of one large bouillon.

There is a rumor of large bonnets coming into fashion again; at present it is certainly only a whisper, nor do we see much probability of the present elegant, and in most cases becoming, coiffures giving place to the old bonnet, and, while our skilful modistes take so much care to arrange the fanchon so as to suit all ages, we do not see that any advantage would be gained. Lace, either black or white, forms a necessary part of every coiffure—and what is more softening and graceful than lace or blonde to the face no longer young?—so that a fanchon of velvet, crape, or tulle, trimmed with a voilette of lace falling over a soft crown of crape or tulle, and ending in lappets fastened by an elegant brooch under the chin, may be made to suit a lady of any age. There is not much change in the materials used, as the season is not sufficiently advanced. The diadems are made to come quite forward, the most elegant being formed with small feathers or flowers, although bands of gold and steel, or velvet and gold or steel ornaments are still much used. For visits of ceremony the following models will be much admired: A fanchon of pink crape, with tuft of roses at the side, veiled by a mantilla of white tulle, edged with blonde, and fastened under the chin with a rose. This bonnet is equally elegant with black blonde. A fanchon of white terry velvet, diadem of jet, and wide scarf of black lace falling over a red camellia placed at the side, and fastened with a bud of the same flower under the chin, or one of white satin with a fringe of marabout, forming the diadem, and falling over the chignon. Strings of white satin edged with marabouts, and bouquet of pink azaleas at the side. A bonnet made of gray satin trimmed with an aigrette of heron's feather's, and satin strings edged with blonde to match, is very *distingué*. Nor must we forget to mention one made of satin and velvet—faded leaf color—the diadem formed of a wreath of flies. At the side a yellow rose, on which was a fly. The strings of black lace, trimmed with rouleaux of satin. A very pretty fanchon of green velvet was trimmed with rouleaux of satin and white blonde. The strings of satin edged with narrow blonde, and lined with white satin. At the side a small feather, closely curled. Diadem of white daisies. A fanchon bouillonnée of gray crape, with barbe of blonde to match. A diadem of gray leaves, with green and gold acorns. A bonnet of black grenadine, embroidered in maize-colored silk. A blonde to match round the grenadine—strings, and small curled feather at the side, of the same color. Diadem formed of a ruche of maize blonde and jet. We conclude our description for this month by a fanchon of white tulle, crossed with bands of white ribbon, which are made into a bow at the back; the long ends falling over the chignon, trimmed with fringe. In the front, an aigrette of gold grass, fastened by a gold buck's in the centre, so that the grass falls each way; and at the side a small humming bird. Strings of white ribbon.

The Case of Lucius P. Bryan.

The Hartford *Post* publishes the following letter from Senator Dixon:

Senate Chamber, March 7, 1868.

I. H. Bromley, Editor:

Dear Sir—In your paper of the 5th inst. you call on me to explain my connection with the discontinuance of the prosecution against Lucius P. Bryan, for robbing the mails.

In compliance with your request, I furnish you with the reasons of my action in the enclosed document. You will perceive that several citizens of Connecticut, in whose judgment I had the best reason to confide, advised the course which the Attorney-General adopted. Among them were Wm. R. Cone, Esq., and Henry A. Perkins, Esq., of Hartford, both of whom were members of the Grand Jury by whom the bill was found against Bryan. You will also see that Dexter R. Wright, Esq., who acted as District-Attorney in the case, also recommended a *nolle prosequi*.

In reply to your intimation that "politics had something to do" in this case, I have only to say that I have always supposed Mr. Bryan to be a Radical Republican. That consideration, however, had no influence with me. Respectfully yours,

JAMES DIXON.

The "enclosed document" contains—a petition of sundry "inhabitants of the City of Waterbury, Conn.," —a letter from James F. Babcock, saying that his son-in-law, who was one of the Grand Jury, "thinks the case has gone far enough"—a statement from James Dixon that the articles stolen were "one lead pencil and a small piece of ribbon, all of the value of less than two dollars"—a letter from Dexter R. Wright, of New-Haven, saying that if he was full District-Attorney he should *nolle* the case—a petition to the President, signed by the Grand Jury—a letter of recommendation to mercy from A. D. Sperry, of New-Haven, and an endorsement of the same by R. S. Cleveland.

NATIONAL AND STATE POLITICS.

New-York.

The Albany correspondent of the Troy *Times* writes: "A paragraph has had some currency in the papers that Hon. William A. Wheeler and Hon. John A. Griswold are the prominent Republican candidates for Governor this Fall in this State. It is well known among the intimate personal friends of Mr. Wheeler, who would be glad to support him for Governor, that he will not consent to take a nomination for the position. The condition of his health forbids his doing anything of the kind. He has rarely, if ever, taken a public position of any sort without the discharge of its duties has worked serious damage to his health. He seeks no official honors and will accept none."

The Albany *Journal* gives the following table of the result of the town meetings, so far as complete returns have been received:

	1868.		1867.	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
Broome	13	7	18	2
Chautauqua	23	3	21	5
Chenango	14	7	13	8
Columbia	8	12	14	6
Cortland	10	5	9	6
Dutchess	12	13	14	11
Genesee	11	2	13	..
Livingston	11	6	12	5
Monroe	13	20	15	18
Oneida	19	14	22	11
Onondaga	21	6	21	6
Otsego	13	11	17	7
Rensselaer	9	17	15	12
St. Lawrence	26	3	27	2
Saratoga	6	14	12	8
Schoharie	4	12	5	11
Steuben	21	11	28	4
Tioga	8	2	8	2
Washington	13	4	12	5
Wayne	8	7	12	3
Wyoming	14	2	12	4
Yates	7	2	7	2
Total	284	180	327	137

Pennsylvania.

The following letter from Gov. Geary was read at the Republican State Convention in Philadelphia, on Wednesday:

Philadelphia, Penn., March 11, 1868.

To the Hon. Chairman and Members of the Convention:

Gentlemen: My name has been used in connection with the nomination of the Republican State Convention now in session for the office of Vice President of the United States, and I learn that a number of delegates have been chosen with instructions to support me for that position. I have not been a candidate before the people, but am not insensible to the honor proposed to be conferred. In 1866 the people of Pennsylvania manifested their confidence by elevating me to the highest and and most responsible position in their gift, with the understanding that I should perform the executive duties of the Commonwealth for the period of three years. But a little more than one-third of that time has expired, and I feel bound to fulfill the balance of my contract, unless the people themselves desire that it be sooner annulled. I am, moreover, satisfied with and thankful for the favors I have received, and have no aspirations for greater honors. I therefore respectfully request that my name may not be brought before the Convention for any position whatever. An ardent desire for the harmony of the Republican Party, and consequently for the welfare of the country, actuates me in this as under all other circumstances; and without an expression of opinion in reference to any candidate, I will only remark that my best efforts will be devoted to the election of the nominees of the Convention, and for the maintenance and ascendancy of true Republican principles. I am deeply thankful to my friends whose spontaneous efforts have been made in my behalf, and can only return to them my grateful acknowledgments for the compliment intended.

With high respect, your friend and obedient servant,

JOHN W. GEARY.

Rhode Island.

The resolutions adopted by the Rhode Island Democratic State Convention on Wednesday include the following:

Resolved, That the people of this State cannot forget that two of the members of that High Court of Impeachment, before which the Chief Magistrate of the Republic has been summoned, hold their places in that tribunal by the appointment of the General Assembly of Rhode Island. While the State does not presume to counsel these persons, as to the decisions they shall from time to time render in the discharge of their trust, yet the people of the State of Rhode Island, without distinction of party, have a right to expect that those whom they have placed upon that court will bear themselves through all its high duties with judicial uprightness and with stainless honor. Small in territory, small in numbers, the fame and power of our State depend upon the character and conduct of her sons. May Rhode Island in the future be as proud of these, her Senatorial Judges, in this historic hour, as she is of her Greene in the field, and her Perry on the lake. May the God whom they have called upon to help her to decide "according to the Constitution and the law," so help them and give them that approval compared to which all the prizes of earth are but the small dust of the balance.

Resolved, That we will sustain in every legitimate way each department of the Government in upholding, maintaining and defending full, free and uninterrupted exercise of all its constitutional powers.

New-Hampshire.

The Concord correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* says that it is the intention of the Republicans to hold Grant meetings throughout the State every week until the Presidential election.

The following congratulatory dispatch was sent by Secretary Stanton to Ex Gov. Smyth on Tuesday night:

Washington, D. C., March 10, 1868.

Hon. Frederick Smyth—I congratulate the Granite State upon her brilliant victory of this day. Her gallant sons poured out their blood upon many a field of battle, to suppress the rebellion against Congress and the Union. The survivors have this day shown that the precious lives of their brethren were not sacrificed in vain, and that enough are left to resist usurpation, and prevent the restoration of the rebellion.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

The Vice-Presidency.

The Minneapolis (Minn.) *Tribune* urges that Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, be nominated for Vice-President on the Republican ticket, Gen. Grant's nomination as President being, in its opinion, a foregone conclusion.

A Bangor correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* says that the feeling in favor of the nomination of Mr. Hamlin throughout the State of Maine is deep, strong and unbounded.

GENERAL ITEMS.

The St. John *Journal* calls attention to the fact that as yet there is no Inter-Provincial or Dominion alien law; and, at present, a man naturalized in New-Brunswick would still be an alien in Nova Scotia, Quebec or Ontario, and *vice versa*. This matter appears to have been overlooked by the Ottawa Legislature.

Rev. Jesse Morgan, of Sumter, S. C., who owned a tanyard and had arranged a spring-gun to guard against thieves, was killed on the night of the 7th by the accidental discharge of the same. He was an old resident of Sumter, a local preacher in the Methodist Church, and highly esteemed.

Not only is there great distress among the fishermen of Nova Scotia, but in some parts of the interior also. In the County of Lunenburg, many families are suffering from want of the necessaries of life.

Philadelphia papers complain that on Thursday night, after the Academy of Music had been crowded by those attending the Republican ratification meeting, the doors were closed and locked.

The New-Jersey Legislature has voted $10,000 for statues of Richard Stockton and Gen. Phil. Kearney, to be placed in the National Hall of Statuary at Washington.

The sum of $100,000 for the new endowment of Oberlin College has already been secured. Efforts are to be made to obtain $50,000 more during the present year.

In 1867 there were 284 fires in Boston, involving a loss of $402,115, on which there was insurance to the amount of $340,765.

An Act of Munificence.—One of our Southern ladies being reduced to almost utter destitution by the results of the war, offered her last family relic, her mother's diamond ring, for sale in this city. A small sum comparatively only being offered, the friends to whom the jewel was intrusted sent it to another lady in the City of New-York, requesting that she would use her discretion to promote the interests of the owner. She did so and got up a raffle. A sum much exceeding expectations was forwarded, and the winner of the ring, a female descendant of Carolina's noblest stock, though a Northern resident, returned the jewel by the steamer *Souder*, with expressions of sympathy worthy of her generous heart.—*Charleston (S. C.) Mercury, March 11.*

Personal.—List of Americans registered at the office of Bowles, Drevet & Co., No. 24 Rue de la Paix, Paris, for the week ending Feb. 27, 1868: Mr. Thomas Barbour, Mr. E. B. Coles, Mr. J. B. Simpson and wife, Mr. A. J. Adams, Mr. C. W. Price, Mr. J. W. Shaws and family, New-York; Mr. N. Philipps, Mrs. N. Philipps, Mr. W. Philipps, Miss A. S. Whitton, Boston; Mr. W. L. Doyle, Mr. G. J. Williams, Buffalo; Mr. H. Lazarus and wife; Mr. J. Lea and family, Philadelphia; Mr. G. P. Bowler, Cincinnati; Mr. J. M. Randell and family, Mr. F. O. Day and wife, St. Louis; Mr. C. A. Low, San Francisco; Mr. G. Tocornal, Chili; Mr. Ed. Fitzguald, Canada; Mr. Wilson, Mr. A. Atkins, United States.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 15, 1868.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Turkish Grand Vizier has reported to the Sultan that the war in Crete is at length ended.

Lucien Bonaparte, Sonelli, Barilli, Berardi, Moreno, Borromeo and Capatti have been made Cardinals of the Catholic Church.

The eruption of Mount Vesuvius is increasing in grandeur.

Four of the crew of the Fenian bark *Erin's Hope* have been liberated at Sligo.

M. Schneider has been made a Senator.

CONGRESS.

The proceedings in the House of Representatives for yesterday being confined to general debate, as if in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Higby addressed the House on the question whether Congress is bound to make appropriation for the carrying out of treaty stipulation, expressing his opinion in support of the affirmative of that question, because of the difficulties in which the country might be placed by the adoption of the opposite view. Messrs. Maynard, Wood, Washburne and Bromwell participated in the debate, which bore principally upon the purchase of Alaska. The question of National finances was next discussed, Mr. Bromwell arguing in favor of an expansion of currency, and Messrs. Dawes and Washburne joining in the debate. Mr. Selye addressed the House on the subject of currency, and in advocacy of a bill introduced by him last week to amend the Currency act, and Mr. Jones followed him and dwelt upon the "absurdity" of the impeachment proceedings instituted against President Johnson. Mr. Boyer spoke next in regard to the recent mode of passage by the House of a bill, to which had been added an amendment depriving the Supreme Court of its jurisdiction in certain cases. Quite a violent debate sprang out of Mr. Boyer's argument, Messrs. Blaine, Maynard, Williams, Schenck and others taking part in it. At its termination, the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

Dispatches from Gen. Thomas, induce fears that the discontent produced by the disfranchisement of white citizens of Tennessee will result in organized resistance to the authority of the Brownlow Government. Gen. Grant has sent orders that the military shall coöperate with the State authorities for the preservation of order.

The report that the tracks of the Great Western Railway were washed away for a distance of ten miles at Chatham, Ontario, is contradicted. Only three quarters of a mile of track was submerged, and the injury done has been repaired since the water receded. The trains will run regularly to-morrow.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs will take up for final action, next Tuesday, the subject of an appropriation for the purchase of Alaska. They have nearly completed a summary of the whole subject, and will decide on Tuesday what action should be recommended.

The strike in the mills in Fall River, Mass., has ended, the spinners and weavers having voted to return to their work to-morrow, on the terms offered them previous to the strike.

Advices from Porto Rico state that a public meeting will be held at the capital, to petition the Government to declare San Juan a free port, with the same privileges as St. Thomas.

A delegation of manufacturers of petroleum is in Washington seeking exemption from Internal Revenue taxation.

The Baltimore City Council has passed, over the Mayor's veto, an ordinance for the relief of the Connellsville and Pittsburgh Railroad Company.

Prof. Traill Green, for many years the Professor of Chemistry in Lafayette College, Pennsylvania, has given the college a telescope, for which he has erected an observatory, with all the necessary appliances. The building was dedicated on Thursday evening last. Hereafter a prize of $30 in gold is to be given to the best student in Astronomy in the Senior Class, and $20 in gold to the student of the greatest mathematical attainments in the Junior Class.

Bishop Potter, yesterday, at the Church of the Transfiguration, delivered an admonition to Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., for the alleged violation of a canon of the church; Rev. Dr. Tyng immediately thereafter presented the Bishop with a protest and an appeal announcing that the case would be carried to the General Convention next October. A meeting of the Evangelical party of the Church was subsequently held in the lecture room of the Church of the Mediator, at which a committee was appointed to prepare a protest and call a public meeting at an early day to consider the tendency of affairs in the Protestant Episcopal Church. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Drs. Dyer, Smith, Ridgely, Gallagher, Brewer, Gray, Leacock and others.

The litigation in regard to the Erie Railway Company assumed a new phase yesterday, when Gen. A. S. Diven was brought into Court charged with having violated an injunction, in having issued, in connection with other Directors, between seven and ten million dollars of new stock. Mr. Lane and Mr. Skidmore were also present. These three gentlemen having submitted themselves to the process of the law, were discharged on giving bail in the nominal sum of $100 each. As to the other Directors, an *alias* was issued, and the Court gave notice that if they were caught they would be held each in the sum of half a million. An *ex parte* order was granted appointing Geo. A. Osgood, a Receiver of the proceeds of the new issue. When the Receiver gets half a million of dollars he is to deposit it in the Union Trust Company.

At the United States Circuit Court, E. D., yesterday, Judge Benedict decided on refusing a motion made to grant a new trial to John Devlin, recently convicted of having carried on the business of a wholesale dealer in spirits without having paid a license or special tax, and in not having kept the necessary books.

Last evening the Grant & Fenton Club proceeded to the Brevoort House and tendered to Gens. Sickles and Cochran a serenade in compliment for their earnest efforts in behalf of the Republican Party in the late campaign in New-Hampshire. The music was furnished by Robertson's Band, and speeches in response to the serenade were made by both the recipients.

The Board of Councilmen yesterday concurred in the resolution rescinding the resolution to pave Ninth-avenue with Belgian pavement. Remonstrances against laying Nicolson pavement in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Irving and Lafayette Places were received and referred.

Elliott C. Cowdon, Esq., delivered a lecture last evening in the large hall of the Cooper Institute, upon the Paris Exposition, to which he was one of the accredited Commissioners from the United States. A large audience was in attendance.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Purser Oscar Crocheron, of the steamship *Missouri*, for the delivery of our Havana correspondence and files.

The Senate Committee on Municipal Affairs are now inquiring as to whether or not Mr. Whiting fulfills his contract for cleaning the streets of this City, met yesterday morning at the Metropolitan Hotel. Superintendent of Police, Jno. A. Kennedy, and several of the Captains of Police were examined and gave their experience and opinions. Superintendent Kennedy says that less than a million of dollars will not clear the streets of New-York as they should be cleared and keep them so.

Grounds of Conviction.

Nothing could show more sharply the relations of partyism with impeachment than the outcry we have heard since the New-Hampshire election. "*Now* let impeachment be pushed on," cries the *Tribune*. *Now* let Johnson be summarily dealt with, exclaim a hundred party organs. *Now* let there be no more delay, no more hesitation, no more doubt; let the seven managers hurry their work; let the Senate hasten to convict; let Johnson be hustled out of the White House at once.

It all merely means that because our side is the strongest, it should push through a measure that it would otherwise have hesitated about; because impeachment has not injured our party prospects, we should therefore carry it through to conviction, regardless of any other consideration. Had the Democrats polled a few hundred more votes, the fact might have created doubts of the wisdom of impeachment, and even of its justice. Had the measure damaged the party interests, the best thing would have been to put it on the shelf, and let Johnson sit in his seat till the close of the term.

Nobody is such a fool as to say that the New-Hampshire election had anything to do with the real question at issue—the question of Johnson's *guilt*. It is not argued that it makes the charges against him any stronger, in a legal or moral point of view. It is not held that it furnishes any evidence of the truth of the charges, or has anything to do with their intrinsic nature. Nor is it alleged that if the result of the election had been reversed and the Democrats had obtained a victory, it would have lessened one whit the culpability of Mr. Johnson, or disproved a single clause in any one of the ten articles of impeachment, or made it any the less necessary that he should be peremptorily removed from office. The logic of those who have gotten up this outcry does not stretch quite so far as that—though it were all the same thing if it did so.

In spite, however, of all the uproar, we must still insist on the elementary but neglected truth, that Mr. Johnson's impeachment and conviction should relate exclusively to his *guilt* in the matters that have been charged against him. These charges claim to be based on his open violations of law and Constitution. They are formal and specific, and though they may be proved or disproved by fact and reason, they can neither be disproved or proved by passion, or noise or party majorities. All that can properly be claimed for Mr. Johnson is that the verdict of the High Court be strictly in accordance with the law and the fact, as brought to bear on the charges. And he has a right to protest against conviction because the Democrats failed to carry New-Hampshire and the Republicans succeeded.

Mr. Stevens' Discovery.

Although Mr. Thaddeus Stevens does not disguise his contempt for the Constitution, he is not above informing Mr. Forney that he has long and carefully "reflected upon the subject of the Declaration of Independence," and that he has finally come to the "sincere conclusion that universal suffrage was one of the inalienable rights intended to be embraced in that instrument by our fathers." While we cannot, as we said yesterday, accept Mr. Stevens' opinion, we congratulate him on the change which the declaration reveals. It is the first sign of returning reverence for the fathers and their authority—the first indication of a willingness to recognize some authority besides acts of Congress, and some utterances outside of Radical dogmas. The conversion might, perhaps, have been more satisfactory. It would have been better had the venerable student applied himself even at this late hour to the Constitution, as the ripe fruit of the fathers' judgment, and the fundamental law by which they intended to restrain the doings of legislators. But the Declaration of Independence will do to begin with. It is entitled to some consideration, notwithstanding the new Gospel of Radicalism, and we trust that its study will excite a laudable desire to know something concerning the Constitution, and the intentions of the fathers in preparing it. The hope may be extravagant. Having attained his seventy-fifth year before reaching a "sincere conclusion" respecting the Declaration, we can scarcely expect that Mr. Stevens will survive long enough to arrive at the same happy frame of mind in regard to the Constitution. Moreover, it is more than possible that long before the study be finished, the mischief which an earlier respect for the designs of the fathers might have averted, will have been consummated, or wholly undone by the reversed action of the revolutionary wheel.

Our present purpose, however, is to recall Mr. Stevens' attention to one consideration which in his haste to communicate with Mr. Forney may have been overlooked. We don't intend to argue further about the Declaration of Independence, or the relative inferiority of that instrument as an authority in constitutional matters. It may sanction universal suffrage, though we are at a loss to discover where or how. Mr. Stevens says it does, and the Reconstruction Committee, having accepted his dictum, has "resolved that no State shall be admitted into the Union" unless it embraces votes for everybody in its list of enumerated rights. The application of a point so practical should not be open to misapprehension. We are anxious to know, therefore, whether, according to Mr. Stevens' reading, the universal suffrage which is to be exacted as a condition of admission relates only to blacks, or is to include, literally, all, black and white alike. The proposed constitution for Alabama, and other of the new constitutions, provide nominally for universal suffrage, but qualify it in its bearing upon the whites with conditions and penalties which entail a very large measure of disfranchisement. Now, how does the Committee propose to proceed in the premises? Will it take its stand on the Declaration of Independence as interpreted by Thaddeus, and exact a suffrage that is really universal, or will it construe the "inalienable right" in the interest of the negroes alone, and deny to the white descendants of the white fathers the benefit of the doctrine? This is the present position of affairs in several of the Southern States. All the blacks have votes; only a part of the whites are voters. Is this universal suffrage, according to the true intent and meaning of the Declaration as rendered by Mr. Stevens, or is it not? We want an answer to this inquiry from Mr. Stevens himself. And we want further to know whether, having given to the world his "sincere conclusion," he is prepared to prove its insincerity by voting for the admission of representatives from Alabama, whose new constitution restricts the white franchise by imposing a test-oath which no free white man should be asked to take.

The Conclusion of the Tyng Case.

We publish this morning the admonition which, according to the sentence of the Ecclesiastical Court, Bishop Potter pronounced publicly upon Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., at the Church of the Transfiguration, on Saturday. A careful perusal of it shows the Bishop's kindly personal consideration for Mr. Tyng, and his conviction that the canon has been correctly interpreted by the Court, and must be sustained. Undoubtedly, the territorial construction of the terms "parish" and "parochial cure" must hereafter obtain in the American Protestant Episcopal Church, the precedent having been so distinctly decided by the highest church authority short of the House of Bishops. And henceforth any official entrance by one of its clergymen within the limits of another's charge, must be held amenable to discipline under the canon as authoritatively expounded.

Nevertheless, this formal infusion of the law with the strict spirit of its phraseology must be regarded as the virtual erection of a new limitation of clerical duties and privileges. Mr. Tyng has properly fallen under its condemnation, simply because the terms of the law actually defined the offence with which he was charged, and his actions were committed in knowing transgression of those terms. But the fact remains that the custom of the Church in like cases has been to ignore any application of this rule, except to measure actions done with evident malicious intent, and for the purpose of intruding, no into the territorial domain of a clergyman's curacy, but into the confidence and affection of his parishioners—an offence not even hinted at by the complainants in this case.

The conclusion of the whole matter may then be summed up thus: The Church authorities have, in the exercise of their rightful powers, made a fixed exposition of a heretofore uncertain and variable canon, which henceforth must be obeyed by all ministers of that communion who voluntarily assume clerical duties under its ordination. And Mr. Tyng, while, in the exercise of a liberty heretofore usual among the clergy of that Church, he has *pro forma* been subjected to an official ecclesiastical admonition, stands to-day before the public eye, and apparently even in the Bishop's confidence, a man innocent of intentional intrusion on the rights of others, or of any irregularity essentially affecting his standing as a clergyman of the Church to which he belongs; and, on the other hand, the earnestness of his labors for the promotion of good among his own parishioners and in this City generally must remain a fair guarantee of the excellence and usefulness of his life as a Christian minister and an excellent citizen.

The Triumph of the Telegraph.

On Saturday morning last, we published in the Times an abstract of the debate *of the previous night* in the British Parliament. It was given to the American public simultaneously with the debates of the previous day in Congress, and was read at the breakfast tables of the citizens of New-York as well as at the breakfast tables of the citizens of London.

Nor was it for a single day only that this extraordinary feat was accomplished. The same thing was done on Friday, with regard to the Parliamentary proceedings of Thursday; and on previous days we gave a full report of the speeches in the great debate of the 6th inst. on the *Alabama* question. This last debate came to us in fragments; but the whole of it would have reached here, and been given to the public at once, but for an inopportune break in the telegraph wires in Ireland.

The contemplation of facts like these cannot but be interesting, profitable and suggestive. At first they amaze us; but when we observe the important bearings they must have upon diplomacy, upon the affairs of the two Governments, upon the intercourse of the two peoples, upon the action of the two great legislative bodies of the English-speaking portion of the human family, and upon the bringing about of a good understanding concerning all difficult questions, we are enabled to expand our thoughts into a region of fact no less wonderful than that of imagination. Take, for example, the *Alabama* debate, just referred to. This is a subject on which we have lately had very angry words, acrimonious feelings, and dangerous menaces both in Congress and the press. How exceedingly important it is that, at such a time, we should know, as soon as possible after the assembling of Parliament, what are the purposes that animate that body, what are the intentions expressed by the Queen's Ministers, and what is likely to be the conclusion of the efforts our Government is pressing so earnestly. To learn, as we did learn, that the tone of all the speakers was pacific and friendly, that every one urged an equitable settlement of our claims, that the Foreign Minister expressed his willingness to submit them to arbitration, and that everything promised a satisfactory settlement of the case, is to learn what may save us a deal of hard talking, and what may keep us from some foolish legislation. It is true that we would have had the debate a fortnight later by the regular mails and steamships; but there are constantly arising questions in which the loss of a fortnight's time may cause a world of difference in their settlement.

Then, again, the abstract of the debate telegraphed to us on Friday night had reference to the Irish question—a question in which we have become almost as much interested as we are in the Reconstruction question. It is a question concerning the solution of which millions of our people are deeply exercised; and every American even has a theory on it as he has a theory on all the points of domestic politics. We read the speeches on the subject; we know the various positions of the English leaders, and we watch its progress from time to time as closely as though our opinions could affect its settlement. We shall, by-and-by, read the previous day's debates in London on the Irish question as intently and constantly as we read the previous day's debates in Washington on the Georgia question—unless, indeed, the troubles of Ireland and Georgia should find themselves fortunately settled ere long by some grand stroke of statesmanship.

In like manner, whenever upon any day a debate may arise in the *Corps Legislatif* at Paris that affects or interests the people of our country, we shall be informed by telegraph every morning of the previous day's proceedings on the question at issue. The views of the distinguished orators, the statements of the Government mouthpieces, the votes of the different parties, will be laid before the American people at the same time they are laid before the French people, and at the very time we give the same day's debates in Congress.

We shall feel then, more than we have felt before, how truly the Cable may be called a bond of intelligence and union, and, we hope also, of feeling and sympathy throughout the world.

The Prince de Joinville on the Austro-Prussian War and its Results.

The article on the Austro-Prussian war in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, universally attributed to the Prince de Joinville, is at once an important contribution to the true history of the campaign, a review of its political bearings, and a channel for the publication of some very damaging criticisms on Napoleonic policy and the new Army bill. The astonishment with which the news of Sadowa and the Austrian collapse was received everywhere, especially in France, led people to take an exaggerated view of affairs, to attribute some almost magical power to the new rifle, and to form the wildest anticipations for the future. The Prince de Joinville gives a clear and comprehensive view of the circumstances of the campaign, examines how far the military efficiency of Prussia and how far Austrian blundering contributed to the result, and freely states his opinions as to the extent to which French interests have been affected.

The military superiority of Prussia he attributes to the intelligence of the soldier, the steady preparations for war which had been going on during many years of peace, the perfect organization of the army as a machine which when properly wound up, acted by itself, and the admirable arrangements for the rapid transport of troops by railway. In this latter respect, indeed, the material advantages of Prussia were very great, she having four lines to the seat of war, while her opponent had but one. Great as this advantage was, it was enhanced by the promptness with which the railway system was seized upon and the train service organized for the transport of troops. On the other hand, besides other strategic blunders on the part of Austria, he considers the fatal fault of her commanders to have been their inability to see that the Austrian soldier possessed more of the power of resistance of the English soldier than of the impulsive genius of the French. Because the brilliant charges of the French had proved so disastrous to the Austrians at Solferino, the latter attempted to carry out the same tactics with soldiers essentially unfitted for them, and in the face of a gun which rendered their adoption hazardous under any circumstances. To these causes combined, according to the Prince de Joinville, was owing the result of the campaign of 1866.

With regard to the political causes and effects of the war, he makes some very effective points against Napoleon's policy. He does not hesitate to ascribe the ease with which North German unity was effected to the alarm which the smaller States felt at the designs of France, and their sense that security could be found alone under the protection of Prussia. Briefly, his view of the whole affair is that Germany was compressed into unity by distrust of Napoleon, and that Napoleon, hitherto culpably indifferent to Prussian military progress, has uttered a "cry of alarm" in the shape of the Army bill, and moving in a "vicious circle," is, by fresh and still more formidable armaments, still further driving Germany into united distrust and hostility toward France.

Of course the Prince strikes the key without which no address to Frenchmen just now can be acceptable. If others are prepared for war, France must be "not less so." But he does not look upon the system of "recruiting to death," now inaugurated, as the right way of going to work. It must come to an end, and produces results more apparent than real. In his suggestions as to the real mode of keeping up the power of France, it is easy to trace the results of his observations in this country. Improvements in gunnery, the creation of a gun-boat fleet, and the vast importance of railroad strategy, are what he mainly insists upon as sources of strength.

It cannot be pleasant for Napoleon to have members of exiled dynasties abroad who can write, and address to the French people, such damaging criticisms on his policy. Though moderate and even respectful in tone toward that policy, the Prince de Joinville's essay is not the least damaging of all the recent attacks on Napoleonic ideas.

Admiral Farragut Abroad.

In the complimentary reception of Admiral Farragut by the municipal authorities of Naples, Americans will recognize with pride another foreign tribute to the valor and efficiency of our navy during the late war, as well as to their distinguished officer who ran the gauntlet of the batteries to which New-Orleans vainly trusted for defence. They will gratefully remember the spirit with which, laying aside all national jealousy, and exceptional caution, the Europeans have extended to the Admiral such flattering social honors, and admitted him to the innermost secrets of their dockyards. Independent of the personal gratification which he will feel at the social honors bestowed upon him, we are sure that whatever conclusions he may draw as to the comparative merits of the naval policy of Europe and his own country, he will have seen, notwithstanding all his experience, much that is new to him.

To a certain extent the theories of ship-building and gunnery, respectively in favor on the two continents, are determined by different conditions which circumstances have hitherto enforced upon them. The primary purpose of our vessels is for inland hostilities, while the first consideration of those of Europe is and must be ocean fighting. Hence the multitude of American ships built to effect the greatest possible destruction under favoring conditions of wind and sea, and only capable of crossing the waters that separate this country from the Old World, as a sort of daring exploit. The opposite condition has almost made it an inflexible maxim in the navies of Europe that all ships are worthless which cannot be kept for years in commission, roving from port to port over all the navigable oceans of the world.

To those who are capable of looking at more than one side of a question, it must be plain enough that the people of both continents might learn something from the experience of the other; but we shall not be surprised if Admiral Farragut decides, when he returns home, that we have the more to teach. It is quite true that our navy is deficient in ships able to keep the sea at all times and in all weather, and the creditable fact that the *Miantonomoh* was got across the Atlantic is very far from proving that our favorite type of low-lying monitors is really the true pattern for the navy of a first-rate Power. The British ship *Warrior*, a fair specimen of the European idea, is equally striking, as wanting in many of the excellencies which our vessels possess. Scantily defended against hostile shot, with inadequate power of retaliation, the typical English iron-clad would unquestionably, under many circumstances, be absolutely at the mercy of a Yankee monitor. In smooth water the English ship would be crushed by the heavy American guns, while utterly unable to make any effective reply; and in a sea-way, the monitor, with her excessively low free-board and consequent steadiness, would be able to work her guns with ease, while the *Warrior* would be plunging her muzzles into the waves.

But the radical differences of the two systems prove that on neither side of the Atlantic has the problem been solved, how to combine the sea-going qualities of the one with the superior fighting power of the other. Something undoubtedly must be sacrificed in any compromise between two methods so entirely distinct; and if all prejudice were laid aside, it might not be impracticable to design a ship which would really possess a large share of the merits of each of the rival plans. If the marvelously steady platform given by almost submerged turret ships cannot be to the full extent preserved in a sea-going cruiser, it ought to be possible to preserve a very large share of this almost indispensable quality, even in vessels intended to house a crew in safety and comfort in the stormiest seas.

We have no doubt also that Admiral Farragut will bring back for the benefit of his country many new ideas respecting the guns in vogue on the other side of the Atlantic. It is held here that we are far ahead of Europe in our ordnance. An equal amount of penetration has perhaps been obtained there; but while this is among the most essential matters, it is not the only duty which guns should be able to perform, and in the shattering effect on the frame of an enemy's ship, the enormous Rodman shot would surpass any of the European projectiles. The excellence of the metal of our model gun is, as yet, quite unrivaled by anything produced on the other side of the Atlantic, and the mere fact that this gun has been fired with one hundred pounds of powder proves that we can produce cast-iron of a quality which has never been approached abroad. The greatest difficulty of all, in the problem of constructing heavy ordnance, is in putting together material which will stand the tremendous charges required to give a penetrating velocity to very heavy shot. Neither cast-steel nor built-up guns have so far shown a satisfactory power of endurance, but it is highly probable that cast-iron will by itself prove effective if made of such metal as is to be had here, with the introduction of some further improvements in casting.

Admiral Farragut will undoubtedly learn much upon these subjects from his observations in Europe, and will be able to offer to his Government many new and valuable suggestions both as to the construction of ships and ordnance.

Responsibility for Baggage.

The liability of common carriers for the actual value of baggage proper, when carried by them, in spite of all devices to impose upon the proprietor an arbitrary special contract of their own dictation, has been so often re-affirmed by the courts that people in general have come to regard it as settled law. Insomuch, that the great commonwealth of Camden and Amboy has lately found or thought it necessary for the enforcement of its exactions upon travelers in this regard, to legalize by a special enactment of its Legislature, the refusal of a railroad company to be responsible to any one passenger for baggage to the amount of more than one hundred dollars. Yet Judge Shipman, in his opinion published Friday in the case of Hopkins against the Westcott (City) Express Company, appears to regard such an act as entirely superfluous. He maintains without limitation the right of a common carrier to qualify his contract by any stipulations he may see fit to make, provided only that they be clearly and definitely brought to the knowledge, or presumable knowledge, of the other party. It is true that the decision went against the Express Company in the particular case. But this was on the ground that the Company's notice limited their liability to "$100 on any *article*," which phrase the Judge said must be construed strictly as referring to each item in the contents of a trunk or other parcel of baggage. The actual value of the contents of the plaintiff's trunk was $700, which amount the defendants, who lost it, were condemned to pay, in the present instance. But under Judge Shipman's view of the law, they will never be caught tripping again, for they have only to make their notices state unequivocally what they mean, *i. e.*, that they will not be responsible to the amount of more than $100 for each parcel of baggage carried by them.

We do not believe, however, that the obvious principle of the common law hitherto applied to such attempts of common carriers to force arbitrary stipulations of their own upon the public, is to be set aside by Judge Shipman's opinion. The following citation certainly does not sustain the opinion. Judge Shipman says:

> "It has been remarked by a learned and accurate writer 'that a common carrier may qualify his liability by a general notice to all who may employ him, of any reasonable requisition to be observed on their part, in regard to the manner of entry and delivery of parcels, and the information to be given him of their contents, the rates of freight and the like; as for example, that he will not be liable for goods above the value of a certain sum, unless they are entered as such and paid for accordingly.' (1 Greenlf. Ev., Sec. 215.)"

The question turns on what are *reasonable* requisitions. If it be reasonable to limit liability for any trunk and contents to $100—a sum which, as Judge Shipman himself remarks, would not much more than cover the cost of a first-rate trunk, and which would hardly begin to buy a good suit of male or female apparel—then why not decline all liability whatever? If the carrier may absolve himself from a full half of his average responsibility for other people's property taken in charge by him for hire, certainly the same right and authority is sufficient for his absolution from the other half. The offer to be liable for further amounts on receiving further payment by way of insurance, does not touch the case. The business of a carrier and that of an insurer are distinct matters, and we are dealing with the carrier's responsibility as a carrier only. Reason and law, as we supposed, have always held that responsibility to extend to the actual value of any articles ordinarily and usually conveyed under the head of baggage, or whatever may be the subject matter of the case. No doubt, goods should be entered for what they are, and different rates may reasonably be charged on different classes of goods, according to their values. But when goods are classed and entered as baggage, it is not for the carrier to define "baggage" as something that cannot and shall not have a recognized value over $100. What baggage is, is a question to be determined lawfully, not arbitrarily, and in defiance of fact and common sense, by an interested party.

St. Patrick's Day.

The public have a right to expect that the Irish Societies who parade on Tuesday next, St. Patrick's Day, shall exercise unusual circumspection in the selection of their line of march, so as to avoid a repetition of the disgraceful rioting which brought them last year into disrepute. Any chance of this sort might be obviated by confining the parade to the wider thoroughfares, like the Bowery, Canal-street and Broadway, instead of entering the narrower streets, where their procession will entirely interrupt business. A large civic turn-out of the character of that which is proposed, is always attended with great inconvenience to the public, and while there is a general desire on the part of citizens to submit quietly to the loss of time which is entailed, it is the duty of the processionists to render their tax upon the courtesy of the public as light as possible. We trust that these considerations will influence the committees of arrangement of the Irish Societies, and that they will determine likewise to prohibit the useless and dangerous practice of carrying side-arms, in which the Marshals have heretofore indulged. If, however, the same overbearing and insolent spirit obtains which last year resulted so disastrously, and of which there are already indications, we beg the Police to be prompt in the exercise of their right to preserve the public peace.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is suggested that the President may as well be convicted under the impeachment charge now as ever; for if he is acquitted he will be quite sure to do something else that will render a renewal of the proceeding necessary. We do not ourselves regard this as by any means conclusive reasoning—though it must be confessed the President has acted very much as if he were determined on being impeached for something or other before his term of office should expire. If he could have been content with things as they stood when the House voted not to impeach him, he would have spared himself and the country a good deal of trouble and some disgrace.

One of the safest predictions during the war seemed to be that of the future growth of Newbern, N. C. Gen. Burnside's expedition, which captured the place, was chiefly made up from Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island troops, with others from New-York and New-Jersey. Soldiers from these States, mainly, occupied it through the war. Their garrison and provost duties made them so familiar with the city and its surroundings, that hundreds—we had almost said thousands—made preparations to settle there at the close of the war. Had their advances been met in the right spirit, there would have been an infusion of Northern brains, energy and capital, there, which would have given the little city a splendid start, especially as aided by commercial ties, with friends and firms at the North. But now, as our correspondent says, only "empty streets, empty shops and empty pockets," can be found in Newbern. The reason that the people, hearing the soldiers' promises to return, tried to make "massive fortunes off from the Yankees in a single year—and so set enormous values upon their houses and lots, their stores and their farms." It was a very short-sighted policy. Not even Atlanta had a brighter promise at one time than Newbern.

In spite of our metropolitan bigness and splendor, our community in some respects is most primitive. We seem to be totally deficient in matters of street decency. This is forcibly indicated by the deliberate way we have of hoarding up coal ashes and other refuse stuff, placing such matter offensively on the edges of the thoroughfares, instead of quietly disposing of it without exhibiting it to the public. Again, trucks and wagons are constantly backed up across the sidewalks to the great inconvenience of travel, just as though a law to regulate the construction of large warehouses, with a view of avoiding the trouble, would be a piece of unwarrantable interference with private rights. Perhaps the most ridiculous thing of all is, that although we have statutes which require certain officials to report all such nuisances, yet, according to the Corporation Attorney, we are utterly destitute of law to punish offenders, or even to justify the proper legal officers in attempting to obtain their conviction. We have a great City, but its affairs are managed miserably.

The "long and able speech" of Earl Mayo in Parliament on the Irish question contained one or two curious arguments. In denying the allegations of English mismanagement and Irish decadence, he said that "the consumption of spirits, which is the best test of a people's material prosperity, was increasing"—an argument which would prove the superiority of our Five Points region over the wealthiest portions of the City. Also, that "there was nothing else which would serve to indicate the prostration spoken of except the positive decrease of crime.' So that we may reckon the best days of our "Bloody Sixth" Ward not these, when comparative decency and order may be found, but those wild and riotous times, when crime and outrage held high revel. If the noble Earl has administered his duties as Chief Secretary of Ireland in the retrogressive spirit of the above statement, it is hardly to be wondered at that he fails to see mismanagement and consequent ruin in Ireland.

In a libel suit brought against an Astrologer, the other day, it seems that the man of mystic lore pleaded, that the plaintiff had stolen his signs. If true, it would have been a grave offence. The Astrologer without his signs is a helpless object indeed. Like *Shylock*, he would say, "You do take my life when you do take the means whereby I live." We incline to suspect, however, that the signs alleged to be taken were not "signs of the times," nor such signs as the "wicked and adulterous generation" spoken of in Scripture, sought after, receiving, however, nothing but the "sign of the prophet Jonah;" nor even the signs of the Zodiac, since they were alleged to be "twenty" not "twelve" in number. Yet, what sort of signs even an Astrologer could want, to the number of twenty, we cannot conjecture.

During the ice troubles of six weeks ago, several barges, sloops and other small craft were sunk and one steamtug seriously injured by the jamming masses in the East River. At present, the Hudson seems to be in like condition with the large rivers out West. The unusual severity and length of the Winter has made the ice very thick, and formed large gorges and bars which choke the channel and resist the influence of the opening season. The Hudson ice-gorge just below Albany has been so serious that it was proposed the other day to blow it up with torpedoes, so as to open the flow. But when the breaking up does come, our harbor, and particularly the narrow turns of the East River, will be full of ice-cakes. And although, if we do not have another cold snap and such a snow storm as last year's 16th of March brought us, the warm temperature will soften the ice and prevent the formation of large floes, the unusual quantity of it will probably occasion much dangerous jamming along the piers, and it behooves the owners and managers of craft to be on the lookout, and, so far as may be, to make provision for securing them against injury.

There is a new curiosity of literature. We do not mean Disraeli's Premiership, but an unsuspected work of Oliver Goldsmith, which will be new to the world of letters in general, and probably the most popular, in its own way, of all that author's writings. Lord Byron, when he praised Oliver for having produced the best poem, the best play and the best novel of his day, was not aware that he could have gone farther, and said Goldsmith had written the most delightful child's book also. This last—just reprinted in London from the edition of 1779—is the curiosity we allude to. It is the biography of Tommy Trip and his dog Jowler, and the great giant Woglog, to which is appended a History of Birds and Beasts, with descriptions of each in prose and verse. It is illustrated by copies of the original engravings which were made by the celebrated Thomas Berwick. This interesting history, so familiar to the little grandfathers and grandmothers of the present generation, was published by John Newberry, of St. Paul's Churchyard, who is so genially alluded to in the *Vicar of Wakefield*. No doubt the *Notes and Queries* will have something to say about it.

We have noticed that the letter of our Paris correspondent about the infrequency of fires in that City, owing to the stringency of building regulations, has attracted much attention, and very naturally. According to the fanciful theory of periodicity in crimes, casualties, &c., we should now seem to be in the era of conflagration. The remarkable number of fires all over the country must indicate a result of hard times in the poor condition of repair to which buildings and heating apparatus have declined, or the lowest possible state of habitual carelessness, or a singular development of recklessness and criminal audacity in incendiarism—perhaps all of these. But something must be done to put an end to so destructive and dangerous a period. Mr. Frear has introduced into our State Senate a bill, creating a Metropolitan Fire Marshal, with an assistant for Brooklyn, who, under direction of the Police Board, shall take evidence concerning the cause of fires, with power to send for and examine on oath all necessary witnesses. The salaries of these two officers, and their chief clerk, amount to $10,000 annually. No one can grudge so small a sum, if it be made effective in ferreting out and punishing the incendiarism alone, for this is a large proportion of our trouble. But we think the insurance companies should supplement this State provision, and cooperate with it by means of a detective police system of their own. It would be greatly to their advantage as well as to that of the public.

Among the pleasantest attractions of our civic squares or parks are the birds—chiefly of the bold, noisy, sparrow tribe—that have taken up their residences in the trees, induced by the miniature houses of shelter which have been so considerately fixed along the branches in most of those places—Madison, Gramercy, Stuyvesant, Washington and the Battery—and the food which is also provided for them. It is a pleasure to many persons to see these "blithesome and cumberless" beings hopping and twittering about our hard City haunts, and insensibly teaching the lookers-on something of the duty of respecting and being kind to all God's creatures. Most people have a strong propensity to let fly at all "small deer;" and a mouse or a bird hopping over the pathway could bring out the natural savagery of nine in ten of us. The Hindoos and other Orientals are far beyond and above us in their humanity to all harmless birds and animals.

The law suit entered into by the United States before the Civil Tribunal of Paris, against M.M. Arman, Erlanger, Voruz and Dubidgeon, for the recovery of money paid to those persons by the late Confederacy, is a very puzzling sort of controversy. The money was in part payment for the building of war vessels in 1863, and our Government claims it as national property wrongfully disposed of. There is also a claim for indemnity on account of injury done by these vessels. M. Berryer and M. Henri Moreau are employed as counsel for our Government, in a case which promises to tax their legal dexterity to the utmost. Arman and the rest say the case is a political one over which the Paris Court has no jurisdiction, and, furthermore, that they are not responsible to any Government but their own. England and France are getting the idea that we are a pertinacious people and not to be affronted with impunity.

Our social ideas as a people lead us to think the spy system of Japan or France, or any other despotism, a very base one, and quite unworthy of a free people. No doubt our "detective" organizations are not of that class exactly. But it excites a very disagreeable feeling to think that a society of women exists in this country for the discovery of crimes, conspiracies and such things. The chief of this band was Mrs. Kate Warn, a native of this State, who lately died at Chicago. She was engaged in this business, fifteen years ago, by Mr. Pinkerton, of the National Police Agency. She did good service for many years in watching, waylaying, exploring and detecting, especially on the critical occasion of President Lincoln's journey to Washington in 1861. In 1865 she was sent to New-Orleans, as head of the Female Police Department there. The idea of a woman going about and groping among the rogueries and rascalities of men in that way is terribly repulsive, and the life of such a woman must be very trying and exhaustive. Mrs. Warn died at the early age of 38. All things considered, this female spy system or detective system seems strangely at variance with the moral pretensions and genius of the American people.

AMUSEMENTS.

The People's Readings.

Another "People's Readings" will, we learn, be given in the large hall of the Cooper Institute on Thursday evening next, and the price of admission is to be but ten cents. This judicious lowering of the rate will, it is to be hoped for the success of this praiseworthy project, fill the hall. The twenty-five cent charge made for admission to the first night's readings was a mistake, but was at the time deemed necessary to protect the projectors of the enterprise from loss, their expenses footing up to $300. The expenses incidental to the starting of the affair will no longer be called for, and sufficient only will be required to meet the expenditure of the night, and that required to meet the cost of the advertising announcements. But even ten cents is too high. Five cents in New-York would be more like the equivalent to the penny charge of admission to the readings in England. But the high rent of halls is in the way. Dodworth Hall can be rented for no less than $35 per night; it seats only 500 persons. Less than ten cents each, and that with a full house would not cover the expense of a reading in this one of the cheapest halls in the City. Until these readings have become popular, a day which we hope is not far distant, why should those who wish the project well and who have the power to benefit it in this direction, not offer the gratuitous use of school-rooms, lecture-rooms or public halls on nights when they are not otherwise engaged for the readings? Owners of the latter at least would reap early pay for their philanthropy by the advertising of their business and by the surety that they would receive a grateful return from the managers of the popular readings, when they had become so popular as to crowd a hall sufficiently to reimburse all legitimate expenditure, a fair rent for the hall included.

Various Dramatic Notes—Gossip of American and Foreign Theatricals.

It would seem that **Barnum**, so long called "the indomitable," has at last been discouraged. The pursuit of a long and famous lifetime is given up, and he turns away from the accumulation of curiosities—living or dead—at least we judge so from the following letter:

March 13, 1868.

Editor of Times: Will you please state that I have retired entirely from the museum business, and that the Barnum & Van Amburgh Company have dissolved.

Of course Mr. **Barnum** won't remain idle, and public curiosity will be excited to learn where he'll next turn up.

Mrs. **Kemble** has been so much annoyed in this City by the entrance of parties holding secured seats after her Readings have begun, that she intends to abolish all reservation of seats hereafter. No tickets will be sold until the evening of the reading—and the first comers will have the choice of places. By this rule Mrs. **Kemble** hopes to enforce early attendance. Philadelphia is to feel the force of this law first next week, when four readings will be given; and upon Mrs. **Kemble's** return here in May, the same move will be tried.

The recent benefit for the burnt-out employes of Barnum's Museum, given at the Academy of Music, produced about $1,000, which is to be divided among over 100 persons.

The lately "deceased" Dolly **Davenport** had a benefit in New-Orleans on Tuesday last, and his "amoosin'" spirit appeared as *Splash*.

The features of Col. **Fitzgerald's** play of "Light at Last"—to be played at the New-York Theatre next week—are a house on fire and "a great trial scene." "Light at Last" was first produced in Philadelphia, and was last week acted in Chicago.

The German Opera troupe, under Herr **Lotti**, is pursuing the small tenor of its way in Georgia. It was lately at Atlanta.

The "Grand Duchess" was produced in New-Orleans on the 7th of March by the French Opera Company of that city.

"Rosedale" is received successfully at the Boston Museum.

Mrs. **Anna Morris** is the name of a *debutante*. who has appeared in Chicago, at McVicker's Theatre, as *Desdemona* and *Pauline*.

"Sold for Gold" is the title of a new drama written by E. W. **Learch**, of Philadelphia, shortly to be produced in that city of dramatists.

The Philadelphia critics call **Lotta** "a bewildering conundrum, and give her up at once." The public don't.

It is said that the theatrical managers of Paris have laid their heads together to "abolish the abuse of complimentary admissions," which has grown to an abomination, and any one may say, without exaggeration, a cancer fatal to every one concerned about theatres—whether they be managers, authors, or critics.

A foreign letter gives information that Signor **Scola**, the husband of **Carlotta Patti**, is reported to be seriously ill, having lost his reason.

Mr. **Howard Glover**, the well-known composer and musical critic, has left London, intending to sail, with his entire family, for America.

Lucille Western is playing *Nancy Sykes* for the Indianapolis public.

Helen Faucit, the actress, recently visited Queen **Victoria**, and on retiring was presented with a handsome diamond and ruby bracelet.

At the recent annual *soirée* (the 12th) given for the benefit of the "Dramatic Equestrian and Musical Society Fund," in London, Mrs. **Sterling** was called upon to respond to the toast of "The Ladies," and said "she hoped as one of those 'persons' whose cause the great Westminster **Mill** advocated, that the ladies would be enabled to take before long as prominent place in the House of Commons as they were permitted to do on the present occasion, and that they would be entitled to sit side by side with the Lords, or as perhaps they might then be more properly termed the Ex-Lords of creation. If that happy state of things should come to pass, she could promise the gentlemen that their influence would survive only in their character of partners, she meant sleeping partners, whom it would be the duty of the ladies to wake up as usefully and effectually in the House as they have hitherto been accustomed to do in their homes. She would further observe that one of the first bills which the ladies would introduce into Parliament if they had power would be one for the abolition of all public dinners to which they were not admitted."

There was quite an exciting time in St. Petersburg recently, on the occasion of the retirement from the stage of Mme. **Volnys**, in her childhood famous (as the Batemen children were) under the name of Leontine Fay. She played the *Grandmama* in a piece, written for her when a child, and in which in early life she acted the part of a precocious infant. When the curtain fell a staircase was fixed from the orchestra to the stage; the drop was then raised, and there appeared all the performers of the French theatre ranged in a semi-circle in the centre of which the two senior performers, MM. **Vernet** and **Pechena**, brought forward the heroine of the evening. At that moment two servants mounted from the orchestra to the stage, bearing a large chest, which, on the lid being removed, showed a magnificent service of silver, presented as a homage of the numerous admirers of the actress. The applause all the time was tremendous. Next appeared a little girl, carrying a bracelet placed on a velvet cushion; a souvenir offered to Mme. **Volnys** by her fellow-artists. The lady herself was at a loss how to express her gratitude; she could not embrace all those present, so she selected **Verner** and **Pechena** for the demonstration. Lastly, MM. **Bourdine** and **Karatyguine**, in the name of the artists of the Russian theatre, presented an album containing a farewell compliment signed by all their comrades. Amid the loudest applause the curtain fell, but the shouts of the whole theatre caused it to be raised again five or six times in succession. At one of these reappearances, Mme. **Raabe** and the eldest lady of the German company delivered to the favorite actress a compliment, written on vellum, from all their comrades. In the course of the evening their Majesties summoned Mme. **Volnys** to their presence, and presented her with a magnificent bracelet adorned with precious stones.

The actor who plays at the St. Michel's Theatre, St. Petersburg, the part of *Armand Duval* in the "Dame aux Camelias, recently received a nosegay containing a ring, a pin and sleeve-buttons in diamonds, worth 5,000 roubles. The bearer was a footman wearing a rich livery; he handed at the same time a note, and the actor read, "*á Armand Duval, de la part de sa Marguerite.*" However, the actor was with his wife when he received the present and the note. He answered: "I am not Armand Duval; I know no Marguerite; I have a wife." And he gave back the jewels. The event has caused a deep sensation in Russian high life, where opinions are divided upon the subject. Some admire the comedian, who has done only his duty; others extol the *grande dame* who forgot hers. Is not that division of opinion a sign of the times?

Mr. J. G. **Methua**, the husband of "Madame," is at present a scene painter in Omaha.

Mlle. **Janauschek** is this week in Milwaukee.

Edwin Booth, for the next two weeks, will be in New-York superintending the erection of his new theatre. After that he plays in Philadelphia.

Maggie Mitchell will be at the Walnut-street Theatre next week.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The First Presidential Election—Why Did Not New-York Vote?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has recently been called to a fact in the history of the United States, as connected with the State of New-York, which thus far I have been unable to account for, which is this: In the first election for President, under the Constitution, the State of New-York did not vote at all, though **Washington** was declared unanimously elected, having received every electoral vote.

The Convention which framed the Constitution assembled at Philadelphia on Monday, May 14, 1787, and on the 17th day of September, 1787, reported to Congress the Constitution, which the Convention had, on that day, unanimously adopted.

By article 7 of this Constitution it was provided that "the ratification of the conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same."

On the 28th day of September, 1787, Congress, by resolution, authorized the said Constitution to be submitted to conventions of the several States for ratification, and on the 13th day of September, 1788, (eleven States, New-York among them, having duly ratified the said Constitution) Congress resolved that electors should be appointed in the several States on the first Wednesday of January, 1789; that these electors should assemble in their respective States on the first Wednesday of February, 1789, and vote for a President; and that the first Wednesday in March next (March 4, 1789,) be the time, and New-York City the place, for commencing the proceedings under the said Constitution.

The Convention of the State of New-York to deliberate upon the ratification of the Federal Constitution, assembled at Poughkeepsie on the 17th day of June, 1788, and on the 26th day of July, 1788, by a vote of 31 to 27 duly ratified the same.

The first election for President and Vice-President of the United States took place on the first Wednesday of February, 1789, when **George Washington** received sixty-nine votes, being the whole number of electoral votes given at that election, as follows: New-Hampshire, five; Massachusetts, ten; Connecticut, seven; New-Jersey, six; Pennsylvania, ten; Delaware, three; Maryland, six; Virginia, ten; South Carolina, Seven, and Georgia, five. These States, ten in number, were the only States that gave electoral votes for President in 1789. Virginia, one of the number, had ratified the Constitution on the 26th day of June, 1788, just one month prior to the ratification by New-York. Now can you explain the reason for the non-action of the State of New-York in this first Presidential election. In the New-York *Civil List* for 1865, at page 210, in a note at the foot of the page, it is stated that "New-York, Rhode Island and North Carolina did not choose electors at the first Presidential election, they not having then ratified the United States Constitution." But this is clearly an error as to New-York, for it appears from authentic records that the State of New-York had ratified the Constitution more than six months prior to the Presidential election, and only one month after the date of the ratification by Virginia, which State not only voted but furnished the only candidate for the highst office in the person of **George Washington**.

I have been unable, after a thorough research, to account for this seeming indifference on the part of the State of New-York, in a subject that must have attracted the attention not only of the whole American people, but of most of the nations of Europe. I therefore respectfully submit the matter to your consideration, and ask you to explain, as I think you can, why the State of New-York omitted to vote in the first election of **George Washington** as President of the United States. ARMONCK.

New York, March 8, 1868.

A Question of History—The Annexation of Texas.

New-York, March 9, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The correspondent who in your number of the 6th, under the signature of "An Old Whig," corrects your error as to which of our Presidents precipitated the Mexican war, is at fault on one point of history.

Mr. **Tyler's** treaty for the annexation of Texas was not, as the writer asserts, ratified by the Senate, nor did that treaty, to the best of my recollection, receive the votes of one-half of that body. But after it had thus signally failed, the desired acquisition was brought about in a way before untried. A joint resolution, passed by both Houses of Congress, consented that the Republic of Texas should be erected into a State, and be admitted into the Union on presenting a suitable Constitution. This act was passed after Mr. **Polk** was elected, but before he was inaugurated. The treaty which had failed was a project of **Tyler's**, but the later law was a measure of the party which had elected **Polk**. A joint resolution of the Congress of Texas then embodied a corresponding consent—a new Constitution under which to be annexed was formed, and the State thus invited was admitted accordingly. The new Constitution fixed a day, the 16th of February, 1846, when it should supersede the old one, and though the former was accepted by the U. S. Congress a few months earlier, the Government of the Republic of Texas continued in force till that date, when the valedictory of the President of Texas was followed by the inauguration of the new Governor. Then, and not before, the stars and stripes took the place of the Lone Star on the Capitol at Austin.

It is a noteworthy fact that Texas is the only one of our nineteen States which never passed through the pupilage of a colonial or a territorial condition, but was in form transmuted in an hour from the status of national independence to that of member ship in this Union; and to that hour, I doubt not, many citizens of the deceased Republic look back with keen regret. I was present on the occasion above referred to, which was one of unforgotten solemnity. The eloquent valedictory of the President, **Anson Jones**, ended with these words: "The closing scene of this eventful drama is ended,—the Republic of Texas is no more,"—and as they were spoken the flag, no longer national, went down. In the assemblage then present were many men of iron visage and homely garb, who had long been intimate with frontier hardship and the perils of border warfare. Most of them had welcomed with exultation the political change they had now gathered to celebrate; but when they saw the final descent of that flag they had so often fought under, and under which they had till lately expected to end their days, the joy of the occasion was gone,

> "And eyes, albeit unused to melting mood,
> Drop'd tears as fast as do the Arabian trees
> Their medicinal gum."

Yet, in the feeling of the moment, they little dreamed they were giving up the inestimable boon of nationality for future woe—that they were annexing themselves not to the Union, but to a doomed section, whose sins and sorrows they were so needlessly taking on themselves to share; and that in a few years they would again have to undergo the terrible senation of feeling their country slide from under them.

When Mr. **Polk** invented what was then the fictitious term of re-annexation, he as little imagined there would so soon be occasion for the reality. Actual re-annexion is now being attempted, and seems more difficult and less agreeable than the original annexation. Mr. **Polk's** superfluous monosyllable was to many of those who in that day used it with more flippancy than truth, an ill-omened word.

TEXANUS.

Opening of Upper Washington Market.

Last evening, the newly-established market situated on the corner of Bank and Washington streets was opened for the accommodation of the public. The building is an unpretending brick structure, only one story in height, having three wide arched entrances on either street front. There are in it about sixty stands, neatly arranged, and occupied by butchers and dealers in all sorts of meats, and by a fair proportion of dealers in butter, eggs and cheese. Poultry, vegetables and minor luxuries of the domestic table were visible in large quantities, and the qualities of the articles exhibited seemed to be up to the standard of the old Washington Market, of which the new one is an offshoot, the main portion of the building being occupied by responsible dealers from the lower market. The attendance of buyers was large and after 8 o'clock business seemed very brisk. When the locality of the market is better known, and the character of the dealers become more established, the number of up-town patrons will be greatly augmented. In such case the market will have to be enlarged; for it is to be hoped that the erection of stands on the sidewalks will be prohibited. The success of the Upper Washington Market may be considered assured. Its establishment is the first step toward the erection of a first-class market, of a sufficient size to meet the requirements of the residents of the upper Wards.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

POLITICAL.

Serenade to Gens. Sickles and Cochrane.

Last evening the Grant and Fenton Club, accompanied by Robertson's Band, proceeded from their headquarters, corner of Broadway and Twenty-second-street, to the Brevoort House, and tendered to Gens. **Daniel E. Sickles** and **John Cochrane** a serenade, in compliment to their earnest efforts in behalf of the Republican Party during the late campaign in New-Hampshire. Among those assembled at the Brevoort House, were Gen. **Tremain**, Gen. **Peyster**, Gen. **Graham**, Col. **De Peyster**, Col. **Morgan** and other officers who had served with Gen. **Sickles** in the field.

After the band had discoursed an appropriate air, Mr. **Freeman J. Fithian** appeared at the main entrance of the hotel, and, in a neat speech, introduced to the large number of people who had gathered on the sidewalks and in the streets Gen. **Sickles**, who was received with shouts of applause.

GEN. SICKLES' SPEECH.

My Friends: Although for the past seven years I have declined to take part in mere political controversies, I am glad to see you to-night, and mingle my congratulations with yours upon the result of the recent canvass in New-Hampshire. That victory has engaged the attention and awakened the enthusiasm of the patriotic masses throughout the Union. The intrinsic weight of New-Hampshire is not remarkable, nevertheless her voice will now exert an extending influence in our history. All parties by common consent appealed to New-Hampshire for its verdict. [Applause.] The people of New-Hampshire are patriotic, undaunted and conservative, and the parties for some years have been evenly balanced. The opposing forces of New-Hampshire have been marshaled by favorite leaders. The President was represented by **Montgomery Blair** and Senator **Doolittle**. The Democrats were represented by the eloquent **Voorhees**, **Woodbury** and others. **O'Gorman**, representing all the economy in public expenditure, [laughter,] and the low taxes belonging to our Municipal Government, [laughter,] endeavored in vain to persuade the frugal population of the New-England States to extend that sort of administration to Concord and Washington. [Laughter and cheers.] Executive patronage was given without stint, and promised without scruple. The National Committee of the Democratic Party levied contributions upon their partisans all over the country, and supplied abundant means for the contest. No possible efforts were spared to secure a triumph, and seldom was success more confidently contemplated. The published statements of the Democratic State Committee ostensibly claimed a majority of thousands. It was known that our vote would be diminished, because countless numbers of the population had emigrated this year to the West and South. It was known that the opposition had naturalized a large number of foreigners. The most artful appliances were used to excite distrust and alarm among the population. Every vote that could be reached by venal influence was secured by lavish expenditure. On one side Gen. **Harriman** [cheers] our candidate for Governor, carried the same flag he gallantly followed through the war. [Cheers.] On it was inscribed a conspicuous name—a name synonymous with our cause—with honor and with victory—the illustrious name of **Grant**. [Great applause.] At the roll of the drum and the sound of the bugle our colors were unfurled, and the boys in blue [cheers] rallied and advanced, leading the long line of battle from the mountains to the sea, and victory was ours. [Cheers.] The result has no commonplace significance. It is an emphatic declaration that no institution, no party, and no man shall stand in the way of the execution of the will of the people when it has become the law of the land. [Cheers.] In the great contest between the Legislative and the Executive powers, the first State which has spoken sustains its representatives in Congress. New-Hampshire, in electing **Harriman**, voted for **Grant**. [Cheers.] The policy and leaders of the Union Party are announced. In March we have gained New-Hampshire. In April Connecticut will follow. [Cheers.] In May the contest between the President and Congress will be terminated, as in right and justice it should be, [cheers,] and before the 1st of June, the people who put down the rebellion will present the name of **Grant** as their choice for the Presidency. [Loud cheers.] If these are Radical triumphs, then Donelson, Vicksburg, Gettysburg, Atlanta and Appomattax Court-house, and the naval victories of **Farragut** and **Porter**, and **Winslow** and **Worden** are all Radical triumphs. So be it if others will have it so. [Cheers.] The people sustain Congress, the exponents of their will and the custodians of their power. The people sustain **Stanton**, a statesman of the old Roman type—stern, steadfast and true. His genius is symmetrical and staunch like the arch—the more pressure his adversaries put upon it, the more he can endure. [Cheers.] The people sustain **Grant**. They see in him the man for the occasion. As the second inauguration of **Lincoln**, in 1865, terminated the war, so will the election of **Grant** in 1868 settle permanently on the basis of justice all the disturbing elements which have been disclosed since hostilities have ceased.

Gen. **Cochrane** was then introduced and spoke as follows:

GEN. COCHRANE'S SPEECH.

Fellow-Citizens: Accept my heartfelt thanks for this demonstration of your regards. Whatever may be said of the actors in the New-Hampshire drama, the accomplished result is a theme worthy of your most vigorous acclaim. [Cheers.] Though occupying for its stage the limited area of a State, the nation were its spectators. Every scene varied the national pulse; every act thrilled the national nerve; each entrance was noted and each exit discussed. Breaths were coming and going swiftly, and hearts were all aglow in the swelling scene, when Time's appointed hand dropped the curtain upon a triumph for the Union, such as the Union had never before witnessed. [Applause.] All the battles of the war were concentered in the plains and upon the hills of New-Hampshire, and were refought, with their old success, at the polls. [Great cheering.] **Milton**, the greatest of Freedom's poets, harped in praise of **Cromwell**, the greatest of England's warriors and statesmen, that peace has its victories, no less than those of war. And they who give birth to poets, and warriors, and statesmen, and inspire their deeds—the people—have now confirmed the poet's thought, in the peaceful achievement of a victory, without which all the victories of the war were in vain. Wonderful as has been proved to be the martial prowess of Americans, it shrinks before the sublimity of their efforts in peace. Theirs is ever the battle of opinion; and whether in peaceful glades or pavilioned fields, whenever they move, it is not to the Dorian mood of flutes and soft recorders, but like the ocean in her circuit, grand, solitary, alone. [Cheering.] And so New-Hampshire advanced into the conflict. Stirred to the very tops of her hills, not a human being within her bounds was there that was not engaged. The women, even the children, mingled in the wild debate; and so every Union man, it may be said, without distinction of age or sex [laughter] took his place in the files of the soldiers of the Republic. The struggle was severe, the victory complete. And now there stands New-Hampshire, a granite rock, against which the rude waves of a tempestuous and treacherous sea have buffeted in vain. There she stands, a landmark of freedom forever. [Cheers.] Her people have led the charge in the Presidential contest of 1868. The enemy have been repulsed, discomfited, dismayed, and you behold the ensigns of the Union still proudly borne up by the vigorous arm of the gallant Gen. **Harriman**. [Great cheering.] But let me speak to you of the lessons with which the canvass was fraught. In my judgment nothing can be clearer than that from this time forward all collateral and local questions should and will be subordinated to the one colossal question of national existence. It is the sole bequest of the half million of the wounded, the slain and the dead of our brothers and comrades in the war. Their sacrifice stayed the departure of the rebellious States from the Union. They achieved all that war could accomplish, and, with their dying lips, bade us, their survivors, to see to it that we complete their work, by restoring to their constitutional Federal relations the States they confined to within the Union. War departed—the conflagration ceased—Peace returns, and the reconstruction of the edifice begins. New-Hampshire has addressed the first momentous blows upon this work; Connecticut is advancing, with uplifted arms, for the next; and we, of New-York, beckon her to strike. [Great applause.] We were, however, told in New-Hampshire, that Congress are usurpers; that they are rebellious and should be censured. Well, this information did not seem to be entertained as authentic—it was not held as reliable by the honest farmers and mechanics of that State. Indeed, it appears that they inclined to the opinion that, as Congress was neither more nor less than the people in a represented form, it would be very difficult for the people to rebel against themselves, or to usurp their own power. They happened to think that **Andy** was more likely the rebel and the usurper; and, having had their curiosity excited by such charges, they very naturally demanded that Congress should make inquiry. And so they demanded impeachment. [Laughter and cheers.] Now, my fellow-citizens, you doubtless have heard insinuated how vigorous is the curiosity of women, when excited. Well, I assure you that the curiosity of the good people of New-Hampshire, without distinction of sex, exceeds that of all the women in the world. It is simply resistless. And when they heard that their representatives in Congress had impeached **Andrew Johnson**, there was no restraining their satisfaction. They shouted—women and all—and they hurrahed, and they voted, and last Tuesday they testified to the people of the United States that there were thousands of just such curious people in a majority down in New-Hampshire. [Laughter and cheers.] But you must not suppose that these men of New Hampshire, however curious, forgot to do justice. No! They listened with decorum to the denial of **Andy** that he is a usurper, and heard with gravity his proofs in support of it. They saw that he was charged with having violated the Tenure of Office law by removing the great Secretary of War. They heard him say, however, that he didn't think that law was constitutional; but when they remembered that on the 12th day of the August before he had suspended Mr. **Stanton** under that very law, they wouldn't believe him. They heard him say, too, that he had the power of creating and filling a vacancy in the office of Secretary of War while the Senate was in session. But when they looked at the Constitution they concluded that he had not. Then these New-Hampshire men began to examine his record. They first found where, having staunched his tears at the report of the Philadelphia Convention, he asserted to **Reverdy Johnson** that there was no Congress, and that he was the Government. Then they saw that in the Presidential circular swing at St. Louis he had again claimed to be the Government. They saw him appointing Governors, calling conventions and erecting States. These things seemed to them very like usurpations. Still hoping for explanations, they awaited his defence, and that quite settled them. The jeremiads of Jerry were irresistible, [laughter,] and the head of "the white man's Government fell by the counsels of a Black. [Great cheers and laughter.] The men of New-Hampshire condemned **Andy Johnson**, and delivered their verdict last Tuesday. [Applause.] But, gentlemen, suffer me to direct your attention more seriously to the perils by which we are beset. A tremendous, though peaceful, spectacle is being enacted in Washington. The Chief Magistrate of the Republic is on trial before the Supreme National Tribunal for high crimes and misdemeanors. There was no alternative left. The Constitution must be vindicated—saved, or we all are lost—Constitution, laws, Government, all together, lost. The popular heart stands still, awaiting the decision. The popular voice demands trial, prompt, resolute, dignified, and impartial—and after that, action. [Applause.] The Senator who now fails of his high duty, fails forever. Mountains heaped over him, were light to the load of obloquy with which he will be crushed. The people, though just, are not timid—though forbearing, they are not tardy. They insist that **Andrew Johnson** shall enjoy what the Constitution declares the humblest criminal shall enjoy, "A speedy and public trial." [Cheers.] All the battle-fields of the war are again spread in yonder Senate Chamber. Let that Senate but falter, and the war was in vain—vain its bloodshed—vain its sacrifices. Impeachment was to the patriot masses what marching orders are to the soldier—life, vigor, confidence. New-Hampshire came in with the flood, and Connecticut will swell to a Spring-tide our hopes. [Cheers.] The cause of popular rights is safe only with the people. To them we make our appeal, and with them do we cast our lot. They have entered upon the final year of struggle for Constitutional liberty in this our day and generation. Its opening scenes are auspicious of continued success. Resolution—courage—but above all, reliance upon the Omnipotence that protects the right—and all will be well. [Great applause.]

The band then played another air, after which the gathering dispersed.

STREET CLEANING.

Continuation of the Investigation by Senate Committee—Testimony of Superintendent John A. Kennedy and the Captains of Police—A Million Dollars a Year Required for the Work.

The Senate Commission on Municipal Affairs, now investigating matters appertaining to the street-cleaning contract, met yesterday morning at the Metropolitan Hotel. With the Commissioners entered Superintendent **Kennedy** and some twenty Captains of Police, summoned to narrate their experience amid the City uncleannesses and to give expression to their views as to remedies for the evils complained of. With the exception of an occasional inquiry by Senators **Kennedy** and **Creamer**, the investigation was conducted by the Chairman of the Commission, Senator **Crowley**.

Police-Superintendent **John A. Kennedy** was first called. He said he had held his present office since 1865—that of Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police of the State of New-York.

Q.—Of the State? A.—Yes; of the State of New-York. [Laughter.]

Q.—In what condition have the streets of the City been kept, in your opinion, during the working of the present contract? A.—With the exception of that time when they were covered with snow or ice, I think I can say with propriety that they have been better kept than ever they were before.

Q.—What was their condition this Winter? A.—Bad, as usual; but I think they have been kept as well as called for by the contract; the streets as a general thing were very much obstructed, and were not as streets in a City like this should be.

Q.—Then you read the contract upon which Mr. Whiting cleans the streets? A.—I have read it several times.

Q.—What is your opinion as to whether he is fulfilling his contract or not? A.—I don't think he is to the very letter perhaps; but I can say, and I will be sustained by my local officers, that in all essential points Mr. Whiting has done his duty.

Q.—The contract calls that the streets in Winter should be conveniently passable?

In reply to this question Mr. **Kennedy**, at some length, spoke of the condition of the streets during the worst of the weather, and of the difficulty of doing anything to better their condition. He then proceeded to give his views as to when this cleaning should be done so as to avoid certain irregularities in collection of ashes and garbage.

Q.—In your opinion, is the contract system the best system? A.—Yes, the best that I have any knowledge of.

Q.—What do you think would be a sufficient sum for thoroughly cleaning the streets year in and year out? A.—Certainly not less than a million dollars a year. I speak, estimating at the present rate of labor and other values. This sum would surely be required to keep our City in the sanitary condition in which it ought to be.

Mr. **Kennedy** then said that he had had a conversation with prominent persons in connection with Railroad and Stage Companies about clean-cleaning off the snow as it falls; many of them, he said, are prepared to pay their proportion of the cost of doing this. The snow being clean could be dumped into the river. The dumping grounds are three in number, the use of one of these, I understand, has been stopped. The number of dumping grounds is by no means sufficient.

Senator **Kennedy**.—Do you think that the streets would be better cleaned if they were in some way in charge of the Police? A.—I prefer not to answer that question.

Q.—Do you think that the people of New-York would be willing to pay the cost of a contract that would thoroughly clean the City? A.—Yes, Sir, the people of New-York are always willing to pay well to have whatever they wish done, done right.

Some ten Captains of Police were then briefly examined, and these concurred in all important particulars. They agreed that the City streets had been well cared for during the Summer, but that they had been in a fearful state during the Winter, and testified that there had been marked neglect in cleaning the crosswalks.

At 12:30 o'clock the Committee adjourned to meet at 2. At this hour no witnesses appearing a further adjournment was ordered till to-morrow at 10 A. M.

Letter from the Citizens' Association to Senator Crowley.

Citizens' Association of New-York, }
March 12, 1868.

Hon. Richard Crowley, Chairman Committee on Municipal Affairs.

Dear Sir: The Citizens' Association of New-York begs leave to call your attention to the authority under which the contract for cleaning the streets of this City was awarded.

This authority is found in the first section of chapter 646 of the laws of 1865, commonly known as the New-York City Tax Levy law.

This law appropriates the sum of $500,000 annually for cleaning the streets of this City, and prescribes that the work shall be done by contract, which is authorized and directed to be made by five of the highest officials in our City, namely, the Mayor, the Recorder, the Comptroller, the City Inspector and the Counsel to the Corporation, or a majority of them.

The law also prescribes that the contract shall be awarded to the person or persons whose proposals shall, in the judgment of the above Commissioners, or a majority of them, secure the most effective service and shall be most advantageous to the public interests.

The law also prescribes that the terms of the contract and specifications shall be fixed by said Commissioners, or a majority of them.

It will thus be seen by your Committee that the contract, its terms and specifications, were left to the judgment of the five chief local officials in this City.

The law gave these Commissioners the fullest power in the premises, and it is difficult to imagine how fuller authority or greater control could have been given to the local officials over the matter of the contract than was given in the law above referred to.

By an examination of the terms of the contract your Committee will find that the whole general supervision of the work and the enforcement of all the details of the contract are with the Commissioners above-named.

Whatever imperfections exist in the contract are chargeable directly upon the Commissioners, who had full power to prescribe all the terms and specifications of the contract necessary to protect the great interests of our City.

If default is chargeable upon the contractor in not fulfilling the terms of his contract, the continuance of the default is chargeable upon the present Commissioners, who can refuse to audit the bills in case the prescribed work is not done.

The contract specifies the work to be done—and relieves the contractor from its performance only when in the judgment of the Commissioners he should be so relieved. If in the judgment of the Commissioners the contractor is not prevented by ice or snow in certain streets from fulfilling the terms of his contract, he should be notified by the Commissioners to perform according to the specifications, or that otherwise his pay will be withheld.

Is it possible that the five high officials—the Mayor, **John T. Hoffman**; the Recorder, **John K. Hackett**; the Counsel to the Corporation, **Richard O'Gorman**; the Comptroller, **Richard B. Connolly**, and the President of the Board of Health, **George B. Lincoln**, (which latter official has succeeded to the duties of the City Inspector in this regard,) who have the general supervision over the enforcement of the contract, and without whose sanction the contractor cannot receive a penny of the public money—cannot devise any system of inspection, and employ thoroughly capable and honest inspectors, whereby the Commissioners will know positively whether or not the contractor is performing his duty?

The highest local officials made the contract—the highest local officials have the power of enforcing it. The general default, if any, is chargeable to the Commissioners as well as to the contractor, since it is their duty to enforce the contract, and also to make such reasonable allowances as are required by the necessities of unusually severe weather.

Very respectfully yours,
PETER COOPER, Chairman.

Board of Aldermen.

This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, but transacted no business of public importance. The Board adjourned to Monday next.

Board of Councilmen.

This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. **Stacom** in the chair.

Remonstrances against the paving of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, Irving-place and Lafayette-place with Nicolson pavement, were received and referred.

An invitation was received and accepted to review the Irish Societies, in front of the City Hall, on the 17th inst. at 12:30 P. M.

A resolution to rescind the resolution granting permission to the Second-avenue Railroad Company to lay switches and turn-outs in Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets, was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

The resolution from the other Board to rescind the resolution to pave Ninth-avenue, from Fourteenth to Twenty-third streets, was concurred in.

A resolution was offered to pave Sixty-second-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue, with the "Brown & Miller" pavement, which was referred to the Committee on Pavements.

The Board then adjourned to 2 P. M. on Monday next.

The Broadway Diamond Robbery—Arrest of One of the Alleged Thieves.

We have previously stated the fact of the robbery of **John Heitner**, No. 422½ Broadway, of a large amount of diamond rings on Thursday last. It now appears that between 3 and 4 o'clock on that day two men entered the store and asked to see Mr. **Heitner**. The clerk, **Lewis Gumberts**, replying that he was not in, they said that they would await his return, and stepped into the office in the rear, and divided from the store by a partition, where they sat down, the clerk remaining in the store. In the office was an ordinary show-case, simply latched, containing a large number of diamond rings and other valuables. In a short time the two men, who had been left unobserved in the office, came out, and informing the clerk that they would return in a few minutes to see Mr. **Heitner**, left the store. Shortly after their departure the clerk, going into the office, found that the show-case had been opened and two trays, containing diamond rings valued at $2,960, had been abstracted.

The robbery was at once reported to the police authorities, and the detectives were given the case in charge. Officers **King** and **Lyons**, of the Tenth Precinct, yesterday arrested **Jas. Keate** as one of the participants in the crime. The prisoner being confronted with **Gumberts**, the clerk, was at once identified as one of the two men who had visited the store on the day of the robbery, notwithstanding the fact that since that date **Keate** had shaved off his full whiskers, or else had on the occasion of his visit been adorned with bogus hirsute appendages. It was further alleged that on the day succeeding the robbery **Keate** had exhibited a diamond ring to **Joseph Levy**, at the corner of Dover and Pearl streets; but it was not stated that any negotiations for the transfer of the ring had taken place. The prisoner, being arraigned yesterday before Justice **Mansfield** at the Essex Market Police Court, was, upon the affidavit of Mr. **Heitner**, embodying the facts we have named, committed to await examination.

Police Items.—The following changes have taken place in the Police Department: **Andrew Gregory**, of the Forty-eighth, and **John Quinn**, of the First Precinct, dismissed. **Joseph A. Handley**, of the Forty-eighth, **Thomas F. Brady**, of the Tenth, and **John Crown**, of the Eighth Precinct, resigned. ....**John B. Green**, a soldier, from Buffalo, fell on the sidewalk and sustained severe injuries. **Thos. Connolly**, a carman, met with the same accident, being intoxicated at the time. Both men were taken to Bellevue Hospital....A fire occurred in the cellar of No. 685 Greenwich-street, yesterday, which was caused by gas escaping near a lighted candle. Damage $50....**Hugh Smith**, a 'longshoreman, was severely injured yesterday by being struck by a stone which was thrown at him....A dead infant was found in the vacant lot No. 303 Mott-street by the Police yesterday....A plank fell from a scaffold at No. 46 Fulton-street and struck **Sarah Uldane**, of No. 235 John-street, Brooklyn, causing severe injuries....Mrs. **Gosner**, of Fifty-second-street and Eleventh-avenue, fell on the sidewalk in Washington-street, and dislocated her ankle.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, Saturday, March 14—11:15 A. M.

The Money market opens quiet. Consols 93 for money and the account.

American Securities open at the following quotations:

United States Five-twenty Bonds	72
Erie Shares	49½
Illinois Centrals	89¾

Frankfort, Saturday, March 14.

United States Five-twenty Bonds open at 75½ for the old issue.

Liverpool, Saturday, March 14—11:15 A. M.

Cotton—The market is firmer, though prices are unaltered. The opening quotations are as follow:

Middling Uplands	10½d.
Middling Orleans	10⅝d.

The sales of the day are not likely to exceed 10,000 bales.

Breadstuffs—The market is quiet and steady. Corn, 41s. 6d. ℔ quarter for New Mixed Western. Wheat, 15s. 11d. ℔ cental for California White, and 14s. 2d. for No. 2 Red Western. Barley, 5s. 6d. ℔ bushel. Oats, 4s. 1d. ℔ bushel. Peas, 46s. ℔ 504 lbs. Flour, 37s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal.

Provisions—The market opens quiet and steady. Beef, 118s. ℔ bbl. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 77s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 57s. ℔ cwt. Cheese, 54s. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 42s. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

Produce—The market is quiet and steady. Sugar, 25s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Resin, 7s. ℔ cwt. for common North Carolina, and 12s. for medium. Turpentine, 34s. ℔ cwt. Tallow, 44s. ℔ cwt. Whale, £36 ℔ ton. Sperm Oil, £110 ℔ ton. Linseed Oil, £36 10s. ℔ ton. Refined Petroleum 1s. 3d. ℔ gallon. Linseed Cakes, £10 10s. ℔ ton for thin oblong for feeding.

London, Saturday, March 14—5 P. M.

Consols closed at 93@93⅛ for money and account.

American Securities closed at the following rates:

United States Five-twenty Bonds	72
Illinois Central	89¾
Erie Shares	49¾

Frankfort, Saturday, March 14—5 P. M.

United States Bonds closed at 75½ for the issue of 1862.

Havana, Saturday, March 14.

The following are the closing prices of merchandise for the week: **Sugar**—Muscovados—Inferior to common refining, 6¾ reals; fair to good refining, 6¾@7 reals; grocery grades—fair to good, 7¼@8 reals; prime to choice, 8¼@9 reals ℔ arroba. The quotations of Molasses at our ports are as follows: Clayed, 4¼@4¾ reals; common to Muscovado, 5¼@6 reals. Molasses Sugar, No. 7 to 10, 5¼@7 reals. Honey is quoted at 3¼@3¾ reals ℔ gallon. Beeswax, 7½@8 reals for brown, and 10@11 reals for white ℔ arroba. Freights moderate. Cheese, 12c.@14c. ℔ lb. Petroleum is in demand at 3¼@3¾ reals ℔ gallon. Shooks—The market is well stocked and quotations are nominal at 7 reals. Flour, $12 50@$13 ℔ bbl.

Hazard & Caswell's

PURE AND SWEET
COD LIVER OIL,
"BEST IN THE WORLD."
Manufactured on the sea-shore by
CASWELL, HAZARD & CO.,
Under Fifth-avenue Hotel. —*Advt.*

"Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps."—Manufactured by the proprietor at Schiedam, Holland, and indorsed by the Medical Faculty of the United States. Put up in quart and pint bottles. For sale by all druggists and grocers.—*Advertisement.*

Zealously set about curing that Cough. Use Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.—*Advertisement.*

Spring Fashions.—Petit Bonnets require beautiful hair. CHEVALIER'S TREATISE ON THE HAIR free to all—given away at the drug-stores and at my office, or sent by mail free; teaches to cultivate and have beautiful hair, and restore gray hair to its original color. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D., No. 1,123 Broadway.

A.— . . . .
Shaking of the Dry Bones.—Do you belong to the Shakers? We don't mean the Shaking Quakers, but that melancholy tribe who, with blue lips and chattering teeth, do penance every day, or every other day, or every third day, as victims to that remorseless fiend FEVER AND AGUE. If that's your case, poor shiverer, know that HOSTETTER'S BITTERS will cure you, though quinine and all the perilous drugs of the materia medica that undermine the constitution and shorten life, have been tried in vain. This glorious tonic will infuse new life into your emaciated frame, diffuse a healthful glow through your torpid system, and break up the chills with absolute certainty. Your liver will resume its interrupted functions, your appetite and strength return, your complexion recover its healthy tint, and you will become in body and mind a new creature. As a preventive and cure of all maladies proceeding from miasma, and as a general invigorant and regulator of the debilitated or disordered system. HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS are of unparalleled efficacy. For sale by all druggists and family grocers. New-York office No. 36 Dey-st.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect dye, harmless, reliable, instantaneous. No disappointments, no ridiculous tints, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

At Lowest Manufacturers' Prices.—POLLAK & SON'S warranted Meerschaum Pipes and Cigar-holders at their stores, No. 692 Broadway, near 4th-st., and No. 27 John-st., near Nassau. Repairing done; boiling, $1.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

DIED.

Bassett.—On Friday, March 13, of consumption, **Wm. H. Bassett**, aged 39 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the Dutch Reformed Church, 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., this day, (Sunday,) the 15th inst., at 2 P. M. The remains will be removed to New-Haven on Monday for interment.

☞ New-Haven and Bridgeport papers please copy.

Fox.—On Saturday, March 14, **Mattie E.**, wife of Henry F. Fox, in the 28th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from her late residence, No. 263 West 19th-st., this day, (Sunday,) the 15th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be removed to Guilford, Vt., for interment.

Hoyt.—At Jacksonville, Fla., on Sunday, March 8, **E. Theodore Hoyt**, of this City, son of Russell Hoyt, Esq., of Danbury, Conn.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father. Cars leave 27th-st. at 7 o'clock A. M.; return at 4½ P. M.

Jackson.—At Fort Washington, on Thursday, March 12, **George A. Jackson**, aged 34 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. Edward H. Purdy, on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Trains leave 30th-st., Hudson River Railroad, at 12 and 2 P. M., returning at 6.

Leask.—On Wednesday, March 11, **Margaret**, wife of Henry G. Leask, in her 41st year.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Baptist Mariners' Temple, corner of Henry and Oliver sts., on Sunday at 2½ P. M.

Stanton.—On Saturday, March 14, of congestion of the lungs, **Frances Camilla**, youngest child of Augustus C. and Caroline Stanton.

Notice of the funeral on Monday.

Whitehead.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 14, Mrs. **Fanny Whitehead**, widow of the late Wm. Whitehead, in the 68th year of her age.

The friends of the family and of her sons, Wm. W. and Samuel B. Ladd, and sons-in-law, Dr. Wm. Gilfillan and Dr. Wm. Wallace, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at St. Ann's Chapel, Clinton-st., Brooklyn, on Monday at 3 P. M., without further notice.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REDUCED PRICES
FOR
CHINA AND GLASS.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
NOS. 488, 490 AND 492 BROADWAY,
Corner of Broome-st.,

Are now offering a splendid selection of the following goods.

☞ AT A REDUCTION BELOW ANY FORMER PRICES SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR.

SERVICES OF FINE CUT GLASS.

1 doz. each of GOBLETS, CHAMPAGNES, CLARETS, WINES and FINGER-BOWLS, and two DECANTERS, $27 per set, worth $60.

FINE CUT AND ENGRAVED GLASS.

1 doz. each of GOBLETS, CHAMPAGNES, CLARETS, WINES and FINGER-BOWLS, and two DECANTERS, $50 per set, worth $95.

CUT GLASS.

1 doz. each GOBLETS, CHAMPAGNES, CLARETS, WINES and LIQUORS, with TWO DECANTERS, $14 per set, worth $25.

FINE CUT-GLASS GOBLETS.

$2 50 and $3 per doz.; Champagnes at $2 25 and $2 50 per doz.; Wines at $1 75 and $2 per doz.

HEAVY PLAIN GOBLETS, cut bottom, at $1 50 per doz.

FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, 132 pieces, all useful, $38.

WHITE PARIS GRANITE DINNER SETS, 148 pieces, $39.

DECORATED FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, from $95 upward.

DECORATED FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS, from $11 upward.

ALSO,
A RICH SELECTION OF
FINE SOLID SILVER,
BOTH STERLING AND COIN.
PLATED WARE,
VASES, BRONZES, JARDINIERES,
PARIAN STATUARY and PARIS FANCY GOODS,
NOW OPENING:
And a large and choice assortment of
CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
NOS. 488, 490 and 492 BROADWAY,
Corner of Broome-st.

WISTAR'S WILD CHERRY BALSAM.
This balsamic compound has become a home fixture. Let all who suffer and have in vain attempted to cure their coughs, colds, bronchial or pulmonary complaints, make use of this unequaled remedy. It can be relied on, as the mass of testimony that has been published since its introduction is ample proof of its efficacy.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

FURNITURE.
A splendid assortment, of new and elegant designs. Also, plain furniture in great variety, at
POPULAR PRICES!
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GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

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No. 416 Broome-st., New-York,

WILL PUBLISH IN A FEW DAYS,

"ECCE HOMO."

By Right Hon. W. E. GLADSTONE, M. P.

EVERY AFTERNOON.
THE FIRST NUMBER OF THIS
NEW DAILY EVENING PAPER
Will be issued on TUESDAY, March 17, at the office in Printing-House-square, where subscriptions and advertisements are received.
W. YOUNG, Editor and Proprietor.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR. East 25th-st., near Madison-av. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

BROOKLYN SOCIETY OF THE NEW CHURCH (SWEDENBORGIAN.)—Rev. J. C. Ager will deliver a lecture THIS (Sunday) EVENING in the chapel of the Polytechnic Institute, Livingston-st., near Court. Subject—*The Divine Trinity—Not Merely Nominal, Neither Personal, but still Essential.* Service at 7½ o'clock; morning service at the same place at 10½ o'clock. Seats free.

BAPTIST BLOOMINGDALE CHURCH—42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. W. Pope Yeaman, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ A. M. Baptism administered during the evening service. Lecture TUESDAY at 7½ P. M. Subject—*Harps upon the Willows.*

THE SOCIETY OF PROGRESSIVE SPIRITUALISTS will be addressed by Mr. N. Frank White, a remarkably inspired and eloquent speaker, at Masonic Hall, No. 114 East 13th-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Progressive Sociable, Thursday Evening next, at 8 o'clock.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, NO. 128 West 16th-st. Evangelist preaching on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½, by Rev. W. H. Cuthbert, B. A., on *The Now Closing Events of the Christian Dispensation.* Seats free. No collection.

SPIRITUAL CIRCLE.—DR. C. STILES WILL hold a circle every WEDNESDAY EVENING at No. 345 West 35th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., to test the return of the spirits. Circle commences at 8 o'clock. Fee, 25 cents.

FREE EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF ST. Saviour, Brevoort Hall, 54th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.—Services 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Morning, Rev. Thos. McK. Brown; afternoon, Rev. Thos. B. Newby.

BETHANY MISSION—CORNER OF 84TH-st. and Broadway.—Preaching on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Bible class and Sabbath-school at 10 and 2 o'clock. Come and we will do you good.

J. B. CONKLIN, TEST MEDIUM, WILL hold a public circle at his room, No. 100 12th-st., corner of 4th-av., THIS (Sunday) EVENING. Circle forms at 8 o'clock.

NEW-JERUSALEM HOUSE OF WORSHIP, 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.—Rev. Chauncey Giles, Pastor. Morning service, 11 o'clock; evening lecture, 7½ o'clock.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH-ST., between 6th and 7th avs.—Services, SUNDAY, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector, Rev. T. A. Jaggar, will preach a sermon to the young in the evening.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE N. Y. ASSOCIATION of Sunday-school Teachers, MONDAY, March 16, 7½ P. M., in (Dr. Crosby's) Presbyterian Church, corner 4th-av. and 22d-st.

CITY MISSIONS, OLIVET CHAPEL, NO. 63 2d-st., below 2d-av.—Preaching Sabbath at 10½ A. M., by Rev. Geo. Porter; at 7½ P. M., by Rev. Mr. Kimball.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Reading by Mr. George Vandenhoff, TUESDAY EVENING next, at 8 o'clock, in Steinway Hall. Tickets to members free.

JANE-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—SUNDAY, March 15, preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by Rev. Mr. Russell, of New-York East Conference.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH.—HARVARD Rooms, 6th-av., corner 42d-st. SUNDAY MORNING services, 9½ and 10½ A. M.; evening service at 7½ P. M.

FRENCH CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT.—Rev. Dr. Verren, Rector.—Divine service in French every SUNDAY MORNING at 10 o'clock precisely.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, CORNER Lexington-av. and 30th-st.—Rev. James E. Homans, Rector. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

PEW FOR SALE OR RENT—CHURCH OF the Incarnation, Rev. Dr. Montgomery. Address J. J. Bonnet & Co., No. 34 Liberty-st.

REV. DR. WILLIAMS WILL PREACH on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, in the chapel on 54th-st., west of 8th-av.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, S. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker. No. 216 6th-av.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ZION CHAPEL, THIRD-AV., NEAR 38TH-st.—Rev. Jas. Murray, Curate.—SUNDAYS, service and sermon 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; Sunday-school 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Industrial for girls, free to all, every Saturday, No. 230 East 38th-st., from 10 to 12. The Lenten services are Wednesday and Friday mornings; Prayer and Litany at 9½; evening service and lecture at 7½. The Holy Eucharist on the second Sunday morning in every month. Baptism at any service. Seats free.

AMERICAN CHURCH UNION—COURSE of sermons on Church principles.—On SUNDAY EVENING, March 15, Rev. Dr. Geer will preach at the Church of Saint John Baptist, Lexington-av., corner of 35th-st. Subject—*Church Principles, Bible Principles*; and Rev. Dr. Seymour will, by request, repeat his sermon on *The Obligation of the Observance of a Lenten Season*, in Trinity Chapel, 25th-st., near Broadway. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

WEST 53D-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Wm. H. Pendleton, SUNDAY next 10½ A. M., 3½ P. M., and 7½ P. M., and every evening through next week, except Saturday. The ordinance of Baptism will be administered Sunday evening. Preaching at Bethesda Chapel, 3d-av. and 36th-st., by Rev. E. R. Fuller, at 3½ P. M., and at Bethany Chapel, Broadway and 84th-st., at 3½ P. M.

MISSIONARY ORDINATION.—MR. W. Edwin Locke will be ordained as a Missionary to Turkey, in the Broadway Tabernacle Church, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Budington, of Brooklyn; Charge by Rev. N. G. Clark, D. D., of Boston, Secretary of the American Board of Foreign Missions; Right Hand of Fellowship by Rev. A. E. Kittredge, of this City.

"QUEEN ESTHER AND THE FEAST OF PURIM."—Rev. Dr. Dowling will preach on this subject on SUNDAY MORNING at the Berean Baptist Church, Bedford-st. Rev. E. F. Crane, who is aiding the Pastor in a protracted meeting, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, and each evening of the week except Saturday.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, 2D-AV.—The special religious services in this Church, conducted by Rev. A. B. Earle, are marked by increasing interest. Mr. Earle will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., also every day during the week, Saturday excepted, at 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETween Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. Inskip, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. The evening services will be followed by the usual prayer-meeting. Strangers and others are invited to attend. Seats free.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 15th inst., corner Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. Murphy, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; at corner of Dover and Water sts. at 3, and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M. Seats free.

THE PRAYING BAND.—WM. B. WALTERS, leader, will conduct the services at the Church of the Pilgrims, West 48th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., on SUNDAY, March 15, commencing at 10½ A. M. and 3½ and 7 o'clock P. M. Seats free. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

DODWORTH HALL.—DR. HALLOCK ADdresses First Spiritualist Society at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*What This Country Expects of Spiritualism in the Next Two Decades.* Mrs. E. E. Harvie, a Trance Medium, discourses at 7½ o'clock upon a subject selected by the audience. Conference at 3 o'clock. Seats free.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHing by the Pastor, Rev. W. H. De Puy, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and at 2 P. M. Prayer-service at 6½ P. M. Strangers' class at close of morning sermon. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH.—Mr. William E. Locke will be ordained a Missionary of the American Board to Turkey, on SABBATH EVENING, March 15, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Drs. Budington, Clark and Kittredge will take part in the exercises.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, (Rutgers College, 5th-av., above 41st-st.)—On SUNDAY, 15th inst., Rev. T. K. Conrad will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. R. S. Howland, D. D., at 4 P. M. Anthem at the afternoon service, "Holiest, breathe an evening blessing."

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE—3d-av., east side, between 77th and 78th sts., Rev. J. Tuttle Smith, Rector. Services every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. The Rev. Eastburn Benjamin will preach next THURSDAY EVENING, March 19, at 7½ o'clock. All the seats are free.

G. C. ESRAY WILL PREACH AS usual at St. John's M. E. Church, 53d-st., between 8th-av. and Broadway, on SUNDAY, 15th, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Morning subject—*Trade and Truth.* Evening subject—*The Law of Liberty and the Lamp of Obedience.* Love Feast at 3½ P. M. Seats free. All welcome.

GOOD SHEPHERD MISSION OF ST. Thomas' Church, 54th-st., west of 2d-av.—Services SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. J. B. C. Beaubien will preach on both occasions. Inducting of the Minister in charge, SUNDAY EVENING, March 22. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Morgan.

THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, lately in 21st-st., will meet for worship, please God, in Trenor's Rooms, Lyric Hall, in 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Sermon by the Minister, Rev. Alexander R. Thompson, D. D.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Services are held at this institution every SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Short addresses and singing by a choir of more than 200 children. Strangers are invited to attend.
S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, 22D-ST., BEtween 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching in this church SABBATH, 15th inst., by the Pastor, Rev. G. D. Archibald, D. D., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening—"*The Third Commandment.*"

FREE METHODIST.—"THE LORD WILling" Rev. B. T. Roberts, of Rochester, will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in the Hall No. 161 8th-av., corner of 18th-st.; also, in City Mission, No. 70 Columbia-st., near Rivington, at 3½ P. M.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Rev. Dr. Price, Rector, will hold Divine service EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., in the Hall corner of Broadway and 28th-st. Seats free. Sermon by the Rector.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st.—Presbyterian Congregation.—Preaching on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. by the Pastor, Rev. Geo. S. Chambers, and at 7½ P. M., by Rev. Geo. Scott, D. D.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison-av. and 35th-st.—There will be divine service and sermon in this Church on SUNDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. D. Montgomery will preach.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER of 52d-st. and 3d-av.—Rev. J. S. Holme, D. D., Pastor. Preaching every LORD'S DAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, by Rev. A. B. Earle.

TO YOUNG MEN.—REV. LYMAN ABBOTT will preach the sixth discourse under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Church on Madison-av., corner 31st-st. Seats free.

THIRD REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN Church, West 23d-st., near 8th-av.—A lecture on "Christian Activity" will be given in this Church by Rev. John Hall, D. D., on THURSDAY EVENING next, the 19th inst., at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents.

THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE Young Men's Christian Association, of 37th-st. M. E. Church, between 2d and 3d avs., will be held MONDAY, March 16 at 7½ P. M. Address by Rev. Geo. C. Esray, and other exercises. All made welcome.

THE UPPER CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., south side, near 6th-av.—Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Service for children every SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½.

CHAPEL OF THE SHEPHERD'S FLOCK OF THE CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, No. 330 West 43d-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Rev. John Wm. Trimble, Minister in charge. Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Rivington and Delancey sts.—Preaching at 10½ and 7 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. Weed. Evening subject—*The King and the Ambassadors.* Prayer meeting at 3 P. M. Seats free. All invited.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY Rev. S. F. Holmes will preach at 7½ A. M.; Rev. Eastburn Benjamin at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.; the latter service for deaf mutes; and Rev. J. M. Leavitt at 7½ P. M.

AT CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, ON 7TH-AV., near 14th-st., Rev. John McClintock, D. D., will preach in the MORNING, at 10½, and the Pastor, Rev. George S. Hare, D. D., in the EVENING, at 7½, on the 15th-inst.

CANAL-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH in Green-st. near Canal; services by the Pastor, Rev. David Mitchell, SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the Evening, *Christ's Injunctions to Secrecy.* All welcome.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st. The original mission at the Points. Rev. J. N. Shaffer, Superintendent. Principal Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M. Short addresses by visitors. Select pieces sung by the children.

EBENEZER MISSION SABBATH-School Hall, northeast corner of 8th-av. and 46th-st., every SUNDAY at 2½ P. M. Children not attending any other school are cordially invited. Preaching by Rev. G. Scott, D.D., at 3½ P. M. All are invited.

RUTGER'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Madison-av. and 29th-st. This church is opened for morning and evening services. The Pastor, Rev. Nathaniel W. Conkling, will preach on SUNDAY, March 15, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

NEW-ENGLAND (CONGREGATIONAL) CHURCH, West 41st-st., near 6th-av., Rev. Lyman Abbott, Pastor—Preaching on the SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; Sabbath-school in the Chapel and Bible Class in the Pastor's Study at 2½ P. M.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. W. F. Clarke will preach in National Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 129th-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON. Services commence at 3 o'clock; Sunday-school at 2 o'clock.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, YORKVILLE—84th-st., near 4th-av., Rev. William Dymond, Rector.—Free Episcopal services every Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. A cordial invitation extended to all.

REV. EASTBURN BENJAMIN WILL preach in St. Timothy's Church, 57th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., next WEDNESDAY EVENING. Service at 7½ o'clock. G. J. Geer, Rector.

THE SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE Young People's Prayer-meeting of Spring-st. Church will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, corner of Madison-av. and 47th-st. Rev. E. O. Flagg, D. D., will preach SUNDAY, 15th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ o'clock P. M. Sunday-school at 9 o'clock A. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF OUR LORD—Southwest corner of 8th-av. and 37th-st. Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Bible class, THURSDAY, at 7½ P. M.

TWENTY-FOURTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, near 9th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, March 15, at 10½ A. M. by Rev. S. D. Brown; at 3 P. M. by Rev. J. S. Inskip; at 7½ P. M. by Rev. D. L. Marks. Seats free.

ELDER JOHN G. HOOK WILL PREACH on SUNDAY, 15th, three times, at No. 138 West 24th-st., and baptize immediately after the morning service, at the Chapel, No. 7 7th-av. All are invited.

THAT "DREAMY PROPHET," WHOSE doctrine troubles the wicked so greatly, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Subject—*The Trump of God is Sounding.* Seats free.

CHURCH OF ALL SOULS, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 20th-st.—Rev. Dr. G. W. Briggs, of Cambridgeport, will preach in this church on SUNDAY, March 15; morning service, 10½; evening, 7½.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, ROOM No. 18 Cooper Institute.—Elder S. W. Bishop will preach on SUNDAY, the 15th, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching morning and evening by Rev. G. W. Lord. Strangers invited.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—March 14, 1868.

$34,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	110¾	100	Union Nav......b30	22
23,000	U. S. 5-20s C., '64	108	300	do......b60	23
22,000	do	108⅝	50	U. S. Ex. Co	73
3?,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '65	108⅛	100	do	73¼
13,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '65 ......New	107	200	Mer. U. Ex	34⅝
6,000	do	107⅛	1300	do	35
31,000	U. S. 5-20s, C '67 new issue	107¼	800	do	35¼
20,000	do	107⅜	20	Am. Ex. Co	71½
4,500	U. S. 6s, 10-40, C.	101⅝	200	N. Y. Cen	127
9,500	do	101⅞	100	do......c	126⅞
[illegible]	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s 2d series	106	500	do	126⅝
6,000	do	106⅛	800	do......s30	127
6,000	do	106⅛	800	do	127
125,000	do 3d Series	105⅞	1000	do......s60	127
30,000	Tenn. 6s, new	63⅝	1500	Erie R	74½
225,000	do	64	50	do	74⅝
2,000	Vir. St. 6's...x-c	53	500	do	74⅜
8,000	do	53½	100	do......b30	74⅝
6,000	Vir. 6s, new	52	100	Hud. R. R	140
13,000	Ga. St. 6s	73½	100	do	140⅛
5,000	Ga. St. 7s	86	100	Bos. Hart. & Erie	14
1,000	Mo. St. 6s	87⅝	400	Reading R	93
8,000	do	87⅝	500	Mich. S. & N. I.	89
42,000	do	88	5	Panama R	335
1,000	Erie 4th M	94½	100	Ill. Cen. R	138
1,000	Ill. Cen. Bs	115	300	Clev. & Pitts	93½
16,000	C. & N. W. Con'd Con. Bds	88	10	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	106
1,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	82	100	Chi. & N. W	65½
1,000	Chi. & R. I. & P. RR. 7s	94½	450	do	66
1,000	do	94	100	do	65½
1,000	P., F. W. & C. 1st	106	600	Chic. & N. W. P.	73½
5,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	93½	500	do	73⅝
10,000	do	93	400	Cleve. & Tol	106
4,000	C. & G. E 1st M.	85	100	Chic. & R. I. R	94⅝
74	Bank of Commerce	117	500	do	94⅝
5	Am. Ex. Bank	119	500	do	94⅝
112	Del. & Hud. Can.	151	500	M. & St. P.	52½
100	Canton Co	57½	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf	68⅛
600	West. U. Tel	34½	400	do	68
500	do......s30	34	100	do	67⅞
300	Pacific Mail	111⅜	200	T., W. & W	51½
25	do	111⅝	100	do	52
400	Central Coal Co	48	200	do	51¾
100	Adams Ex	74⅝	10	New-Jersey R	132½
12	do	74½	57	do	133
100	do	74⅞	65	New-Jersey Cen. R	117⅞
500	do	75	100	P., Ft. W. & C	100¼
300	do	75¼	240	do	100⅝
			100	Alt. & T. H. Pf	72
			100	do	71½
			300	do	72
			500	Ohio & Miss	30⅛
			200	do	30½
			300	do	30⅝
			100	do......b30	30⅞

SECOND BOARD.

$35,000	Tenn. 6s, new	64½	400	Reading R	93
50,000	do	64⅝	400	Mich. S. & N b7	88⅞
15,000	Missouri 6s	88	100	do	89
5,000	Alt. & T. H. 1st	94½	1000	do	88⅞
100	West. U. Tel	34½	400	do	88⅞
100	do	34	300	P., F. W. & C.	100⅜
100	Pacific Mail	110½	500	do	100½
14	do	110⅝	100	Alt. & T. H. R	46
100	do	110⅝	300	Chi. & N. W. Pf	73½
100	do......s30	110⅞	500	do	73
100	do......b30	110¼	1000	do	72⅞
500	Atlantic Mail	96	100	do......b30	73
400	do	94	100	do......s30	72⅞
400	do	90	100	Clev. & Tol	105⅞
1400	Adams Ex	75	100	Chic. & R. I	94⅝
50	Wells-Fargo Ex	39	100	do	94½
20	Am. Ex	70½	100	do	94⅛
100	Mer. U. Ex	35	400	do	94¼
600	do	35⅛	50	do	95
500	do	35⅛	200	Mil. & St. P.	52
300	do......s30	35	500	Tol., W. & W.	51½
200	do......s30	35⅛	100	Ohio & Miss. R	30½
220	N. Y. Cen	127	200	H. & St. J. R	74½
50	Erie R	73½	200	H. & St. J. Pf	80½
500	do	73⅞			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Adams Ex	74½	100	Mil. & St. P	52½
150	Mer. U. Ex	34⅝	800	O. & Miss. R	30⅝
100	Mariposa Pr	10⅛	100	do......c	30⅝
100	Pacific Mail......c	111⅛	200	M. S. & N. I. R	89⅛
600	N. Y. Cen	127⅜	100	do	89⅛
100	do......b30	127⅜	700	do	89
200	do......c	127⅛	1200	Chi. R. I. & P	95
1800	Erie R	75⅛	200	Clev. & Pitts	93⅝
400	do......c	75⅛	200	do......c	93⅝
100	Hud. Riv. R	141	100	Chic. & N. W. Pf	73⅝
200	Reading R	93⅝	200	do......c	73⅜
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf	68⅝	100	do......s15	73⅛
100	do......b5	68⅝	300	do	73⅝
100	do......c	68½	100	do......b3	73⅝

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

20	Amer. Ex	70¾	200	Reading R......c	93
200	Adams Ex	75	800	Tol. W. & W	51½
100	Mer. U. Ex	34⅝	200	M. & St. P. R	52½
100	Canton Co	56½	100	do......b10	52⅝
200	Pacific Mail	111⅜	600	Ohio & M. R	30⅜
300	do	111	800	do	30⅝
100	do......b3	111	100	do......b10	30⅝
100	do......c	110⅞	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf	68
100	West. U. Tel	34⅝	400	M. S. & N. I. R	88⅝
300	N. Y. Cen	127	100	do......c	88⅝
300	do	127⅛	200	Cleve. & Pitts......c	93⅝
200	do	127⅛	100	C., R. I. & P	94⅞
100	do	127⅜	100	do......c	94⅝
400	do	127⅛	200	do......b10	94⅞
200	do	127⅜	100	Chi. & N. W. R......c	67
400	Erie R	74⅛	100	do......c	66½
600	do	74⅜	100	do	66
2100	do	74	200	Chi. & N. W. Pf......c	73⅝
300	do......b3	74½	100	do......b3	73⅝
200	do......c	74⅜	100	do......s30	73¼
200	Hud. Riv. R	141	800	do	73⅛

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

300	Mer. U. Ex	35⅛	1200	Erie R	72½
100	do	35⅛	3100	do	72
100	Adams Ex	74⅞	3200	do	71⅝
100	Quicksilver	20	400	do......b10	72
100	Mar. Pref	10	800	do......s3	71⅝
200	Pacific Mail	110½	200	do......b5	71⅞
100	Canton Co	56⅝	800	do	71⅞
100	do......b30	57½	300	do......s5	71⅞
100	do......s3	56⅞	100	P., F. W. & Ch	100⅝
200	W. U. Tel	33⅞	200	Ohio & Miss. R	30⅝
600	N. Y. Cen. R	126⅞	200	Clev. & Pitts	93
800	do	126⅞	200	do......s3	92⅞
200	do......b3	126⅞	600	M. S. & N. I	88⅝
100	do......b10	126⅝	200	Clev. & Tol	105⅝
400	do......s3	126⅝	100	do	105⅝
100	do......s40	126⅝	600	Chic., R. I. & P	94
100	Tol., W. & W	51	800	do	93⅝
800	Reading R......c	92⅞	100	do......b3	93⅝
200	do......s30	93⅝	100	do......b10	94
400	Mil. & St. P	52	200	do......s3	93⅞
100	M. & St. P. Pf	67⅜	800	Chic. & N. W. Pf	72⅞
200	do......b30	68	300	do......b3	72⅞
100	do......s3	67½	100	do......s10	72⅞

SATURDAY, March 14—P. M.

The sales of Gold, which closed weak at 139¼ on Friday night, fell in the forenoon to 139 @138⅞, but later in the day recovered to 139¼, the quotation being steady but the speculation dull on the close of the Gold Room at 3 o'clock. The Foreign Exchanges were a fraction firmer than on Friday, 109⅜@109½ for 60 days, London. The Exports of Gold and Silver (mostly in the shape of bars) for the week amount to $1,096,916. The Customs receipts at the Treasury in Gold, $2,576,000. The Treasury Office paid out $433,000 for Gold Interest on United States 10-40s, and the Banks lose $969,532 on their Specie averages for the week. They also lose $2,278,178 in Greenbacks, and decrease their Deposit line $6,548,010. The Loans are down $2,340,602.

The Money market was fairly active on the Street, among the Brokers, but the demand not so pressing as on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, while the Offerings from lenders were on a more liberal scale. The weak result of the Bank averages was generally anticipated from the disturbances about Wednesday growing out of the Erie transactions, in the course of which about $5,000,000 or $6,000,000 was sent out of the City and State; half of that sum to Jersey City, (in Greenbacks,) and the other half supposed to have gone to Boston.

On the Stock Exchange the Public Funds had a further advance of ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent; the most decided rise being in the new 5-20s of 1867, and the 7.30 ⅌ cents, which are convertible into these bonds, and of which about $1,000,000 were converted to-day. The amount of business on the Exchange and in the offices of the great dealers, was the largest of the week—the market leaving off firm at 3 o'clock. The State Bonds were also very active, and $700,000 new Tennessees were taken at 63⅞@64@64½@64⅛ ⅌ cent. Virginias, Missouris, Georgias and North Carolinas, were also in demand at full rates.

In the Railway market there was a renewal of the excitement in Erie Stock, the sales fluctuating through the day at 75⅛@75½@74½@73@72⅞@75⅜@74½@73½@71⅞ ⅌ cent. The prevailing feeling in the Stock was *Bearish* in the forenoon, until the announcement of Judge BARNARD's appointment of a Receiver for the avails of the 100,000 shares of new Stock recently put upon the market. This alarmed the *shorts*, for a little time, and they ran the price up from 71⅞ to 75⅜ ⅌ cent. From this there was an early reaction to 74½@74 ⅌ cent., and at the Afternoon Boards there was renewed pressure to sell, though from what cause was not explained. The general New-York and Western list showed some steadiness in the forenoon, but at the late Boards sympathized more or less with the drop in Erie. The Miscellaneous Shares were also lower on Pacific Mail, Atlantic Mail and Canton Company, but better on the Express Stocks, with a good demand for Merchants' Union. After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night.

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	101⅛	101⅜	Missouri	87½	88
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	110⅜	110¼	Northwest	67	65½
U. S. Con. 5-20s	107	107⅝	N. West Pref	74	73
N. Y. Central	127⅜	126⅞	Rock Island	95½	94
Erie	75⅜	72⅞	Fort Wayne	100⅝	100⅜
Hudson	142⅛	142½	W. U. Telegraph	34⅜	34
Reading	93¼	93	M'chants' Union	34⅜	35¼
Mich. Southern	89⅝	88⅝	St. Paul Pref	68⅛	67⅜
Ohio and Miss	30⅝	30⅝	St. Paul Com	51⅞	52
Pittsburgh	93⅝	92⅞	Pacific Mail	111⅛	110⅛
Toledo	106⅛	105⅝	American Gold	139¼	139¼
Tenn 6s, new	63⅝	64⅝	Bills on London	109⅜	109⅝

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent., 1868	139	5-20 coup., 1867	107⅝
6 ⅌ ct. reg., 1881	111⅛	5 ⅌ cent. coup., 1871	119
560 & 1,000, 1881	111⅝	End coup., 1871	122⅛
5-20 reg., 1862	107½	5 ⅌ cent. c'pn 187[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	110⅛	10-40 reg	101⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	108⅛	10-40 500 & 1,000 1874	101⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	108⅛	7 3-10 2d series	106⅝
5-20 reg., 1865, new is	107⅛	7 3-10 3d series	106⅝
5-20 coup. '65 n. is	107⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Bounty 7s	103⅝	Michigan 6 ⅌ c., 1878	94
N. Y. Canal 6s, 1870	101¾	Michigan 6 ⅌ c., 1883	94
N. Y. Canal 6s, '72-'78	101	Michigan 7 ⅌ c. W. L.	101
N. Y. Canal 5s, 1874	96	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c., ex-c	63½
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1881	102	Tennessee new bds	64⅜
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1886	104	Virginia 6s, ex-c	53
Illinois C. bonds 1860	100	Virginia 6s, n. b.	50½
Illinois reg., 1860	100	Georgia 6s	73½
Ill. 6s, cou., '79 aft. 1860	100	Georgia 7s, new bonds	85½
Ill. 6s, cou., '79 aft. 1862	100	North Carolina 6s, x. c.	64
Illinois 6s, '79 aft. 1865	100	North Car. 6s, n. b.	64
Illinois 6s '79 aft. 1870	100	Missouri 6s	88
Illinois coupon 6s, 1877	100	Mo. H. & St. Jo. is	88⅛
Illinois coupon 6s, 1879	100	California 7s	139
Illinois war loan	100	Connecticut 6s	100
Indiana 6 ⅌ c.	92	Manhat'n G. Lt Co	180
Michigan 6 ⅌ c., 1873	94		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	135	Metropolitan	133
Manhattan	140	Market	115
Mechanics'	122	Nassau	105
City	105	Shoe and Leather	111
National	111	Continental	102
Merchants' Exch'ge	109	St. Nicholas	105
State of New-York	113	Marine	145
Commerce	117	Commonwealth	109
Ocean	102	Manuf's & Merchants	103
Bank of the Repub.	110	Central National	105½
Bank of N. America	107	First National	206
Hanover	110	Ninth National	104½

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	94½	Tol. & W. 1st M. Ex	91⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	94	Tol & W. 2d M	82½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es	92	Tol. & W. Equip. bds	72
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	92	Gt. Western 1st M. '68	100¼
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	103⅛	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	88
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	126	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	76
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1865-'76	126½	Quin. & Tol. 1st M. '90	70
Erie 7s, 3d. ind., 1883	97	Gal. & Chi. extended	100
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	94	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is	94
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888	93	Clev. & Tol. S. F	102
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	95	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M	101
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. S. F. '85	104	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M	102⅛
Hud. R. 7s, 3d M., '75	98½	Morris & Essex 1st M	98⅛
Mich. C. 8 ⅌ c. '69-'72	104	Morris & Essex 2d M	87
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1st M	113	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M	106
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M	92	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M	100
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ c.	101½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M	92½
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	87	Cleve. & P. 2d M	97
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c. 1870	115	Chi. & Alton S. F	98
Alton & T. H. 1st M	94	Chi. & Alton S. F. in	96½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	86	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M	66½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc	81	Ohio & Miss. 1st M	90
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	93	Peninsula R. R. bonds	82
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds	93	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M	88½
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. conv	88	Mar. & Cin. 1st M	91
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. 1st M	87	Chic. & Mil. 1st M	88
Han. & St. J. con	90	Chi. & Gt. East. 1st M	84½
Del. L. & W. 2d M	97	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	98½
Tol. & W. 1st M	91		

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $2,413,558 89; total payments, $986,640 71; balance, $105,343,523 41. The receipts include for Customs, $526,000; for Gold Notes, $58,000.

A correspondent writes from Cleveland as follows:

"There is evidently a misapprehension among the dealers in the stock of the Cleveland and Toledo and the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad companies, as evidenced in the sales of the stock of the former at two or three per cent. higher rates than the latter is sold for.

By a unanimous vote of the shareholders of both companies in October last, the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad was leased perpetually to the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company under an agreement that all dividends on the capital stock of both companies should be the same in amount on each share, and to be paid at the same time. This makes the shares of each company of precisely the same value. Prior to the lease above referred to the shares of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company were more valuable than the shares of the Cleveland and Toledo Company, but a distribution of shares was made among the stockholders of the former Company to an extent that equalized the value of the shares of the two Companies."

The following legal Opinion was made public at the Stock Exchange to-day:

NEW-YORK, March 14, 1868.

DEAR SIR: I have considered your inquiries concerning the large number of certificates for shares in the Erie Railway Company recently issued, bearing date on or between the 3d and 7th days of March inst. The legality of these issues is disputed, and the officers and directors who participated therein may be compelled to redeem said certificates. It is not questioned, however, but that said certificates are valid and binding as between the Company and the holders thereof. In view of pending litigation, and for the present, I deem it advisable that such certificates should not be surrendered for new certificates, but should continue in their existing form.

I am, dear Sir, yours respectfully,
(Signed) C. O'CONOR.
To ROBERT L. CUTTING, Esq.

The result of the hearing of the Erie case, before Judge BARNARD, this morning, was the appointment of GEORGE A. OSGOOD, son-in-law of Mr. VANDERBILT, as receiver of the moneys obtained by the Erie direction upon sales of new stock.

The week's imports at this port of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $2,031,293 against $2,272,278 same week last year. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	942	$360,583	744	$263,886	650	$240,856
Man. of Cotton	1,333	344,877	348	85,443	563	159,938
Man. of Silk	704	464,176	77	99,595	154	148,624
Man. of Flax	827	171,675	234	55,772	367	103,352
Miscellaneous	523	150,689	249	37,598	1,460	40,536
Total	4,329	$1,488,999	1,652	$542,294	3,194	$695,306
		542,294				1,488,999
Total entered		$2,031,293	Total marketed			$2,184,305

The aggregate amount of Imports (other than Dry Goods and Specie) at the port of New-York from foreign ports for the week ending March 13, 1868, was $2,532,061.

Chicago and Alton Railroad.

From the Financial Chronicle.

The annual report of this Company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1867, has just been issued. As already indicated in the returns published each month, the road shows a decided increase in its earnings over those of 1866, notwithstanding the depression in general business, and its serious losses by fire and freshets. The gross receipts exceed those of the previous year about 5½ per cent., the two years comparing as follows:

	1866.	1867.
Passenger traffic	$1,246,295 88	$1,208,760 03
Freight traffic	2,309,498 59	2,430,0.8 36
U. S. mail, expresses, &c.	139,358 39	254,093 09
Total gross earnings	$3,695,152 86	$3,892,861 48
Total expenses	2,210,536 23	2,149,128 06
Earnings less expenses	$1,484,616 63	$1,743,733 42

An item of $800,000 is charged the income account in the present report for the stock of the Alton and St. Louis Company, which has been all purchased, the property being merged in and now represented by the stock of the Chicago and Alton Company. To provide the means for purchasing the whole of the Alton and St. Louis stock, and for other purposes, on the 15th of February, 1866, an increased issue of Chicago and Alton stock was sold to stockholders *pro rata*, with the understanding that if the Alton and St. Louis road should become the property of this Company in the manner indicated, it should be merged with the other property of the Company, and represented by Chicago and Alton stock then issued. Purchases of the Alton and St. Louis stock were made from time to time as opportunity offered, but the entire stock had not been acquired until the close of the year 1867. In the meantime, the stock of that Company and the fund set apart for its purchase, have appeared in the income account as part of assets on hand. The object having now been accomplished, the cost of that road is charged as paid out of that account.

The increased amount of earnings from freight traffic is mainly due to the accession of business from the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago road since its connection with this line at Bloomington, on the 23d of September last. Although the two lines were connected at that date, the remaining three months of the year were occupied by the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Company in constructing sidings and station buildings, and in procuring rolling stock necessary for the transaction of its business. The amount of traffic contributed to this line was, therefore, much less than it would have been had that Company been fully prepared for business when the connection was made. The amount of earnings on joint business with that line, received mainly during the last three months of the year, was, exclusive of the ten per cent. bonus paid to them as per contracts dated Jan. 26, 1867, as as follows: On passenger traffic, $40,950 08; on freight traffic, $216,514 05; making an aggregate of $255,464 13. While the cash receipts from passenger traffic are less, the number of passengers carried exceeds that of the preceding year by 14,674; the number in 1866 being 516,543, and in 1867 531,217 the increase being in local traffic.

The increased tonnage of freight in 1867 over 1866 is equal to nearly 18 ⅌ cent. The proportion between through and local freight being 12 4-10 ⅌ cent. of the former, to 87 6-10 ⅌ cent. of the latter.

The coal traffic of this line is increasing. Beginning in 1865 with 6,000 tons, it reached in 1866 to 71,090 tons, and in 1867 to 146,050 tons. It is said that a large number of new mines are being opened, from which an increased amount of coal will be taken the present year.

The number of locomotives owned by the Company is 72, five having been added during the year. The whole number of cars owned by the Company is 1,406, as follows: Passenger cars 34, baggage and express cars 15, house-freight cars 773, stock cars 238, platform cars 344, wrecking and tool cars 2, freight cars of all descriptions 1,355.

The report states that the investment of the Company ($55,000) in the Union Stock Depot at Chicago yields a direct return of ten per cent. per annum, besides incidental advantages of much greater importance in promoting traffic in the transportation of live stock.

On the 14th of February the bridge over the Kankakee River—550 feet in length—was destroyed by a freshet. It was found to be impossible to construct a temporary bridge for the passage of trains earlier than the 8th of March—during the time when the railway was thus practically severed the company suffered a loss in business which has been estimated at $150,000; the bridge has since been replaced by a durable iron structure.

On the night of Nov. 1, the main machine and car shops of the Company, located at Bloomington, were destroyed by fire, involving a loss estimated at $124,634 59, of which $97,000 was covered by insurance.

The earnings, expenses and profits from operations for the last seven years, have been as follows:

Fiscal year.	Miles of R'd.	Result of operations. Earnings.	Expenses.	Profits.
1861	220	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1862	220	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1863	220	1,672,706	[illegible]	701,806
1864	257	[illegible]	1,532,165	[illegible]
1865	280	3,840,092	2,006,574	[illegible]
1866	280	3,695,153	2,210,536	1,484,617
1867	280	3,892,861	2,149,128	1,743,733

Fiscal year.	Miles of R'd.	Result per mile. Earni'gs.	Expens's.	Profits.	Profits p. c.
1861	220	$4,99[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	41.16
1862	220	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,080	37.36
1863	220	7,600	4,418	3,190	41.89
1864	257	10,780	5,961	4,819	45.03
1865	280	13,714	7,166	6,548	47.75
1866	280	13,197	7,895	5,302	40.18
1867	280	13,903	7,675	6,228	44.79

The net earnings have been disposed of in the last two years, as shown in the following statement:

	1866.		1867.	
Net earnings		$1,484,617		$1,743,783
Joliet and Chicago R. lease	$163,312		$182,922	
Alton and St. Louis R. lease	11,760		10,711	
Improvements	221,707		355,407	
Interest on bonds	280,700		277,195	
Sinking funds and tax	57,138		56,943	
Dividends and tax	553,442	—1,278,059	654,173	—1,517,298
Balance to credit		$206,558		$226,477

The surplus, Jan. 1, 1867, amounted to $1,497,955, and Jan. 1, 1868, to $924,352 28. This surplus is represented by

Bonds held by Trustees on renewal account	$50,000
Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company bonds	2,500
St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company bonds	15,300
Interest in Union Stock Depot, Chicago	55,000
Interest in palace sleeping cars	20,000
United States Five-twenty bonds on hand	10,000
Expended at Bloomington to replace losses by fire	78,152
Expended at Bloomington for depot grounds	13,800
Sums due this Company	229,035
Cash on hand—general fund	824,128
Supplies on hand	308,788
Total	$1,306,703
Less sums due others $382,351	924,352

The general balance sheets, Dec. 31, 1864–67, exhibit the financial condition of the Company, thus:

	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Capital stock preferred	$2,425,576	$2,425,575	$2,425,576	$2,425,410
Capital stock, common	1,783,343	1,788,243	3,886,643	3,886,572
Bonds—sinking fund	554,000	519,000	483,000	444,000
Bonds—first mortgage	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000
Bonds—income	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000
Sinking fund, bonds canceled	46,000	81,000	117,000	156,000
Sinking fund, cash	575	134	......	......
B'ds and st'ks unissued	38,313	37,813	37,813	37,813
Renewal fund, J. & C. R. R. stock	351,876	......	......	......
Alton & St. L. R. R. construction fund	77,477	......	......	......
Current accounts	378,296	369,960	342,917	209,160
Income, surplus Dec. 31	741,280	1,291,398	1,497,955	924,352
Total	$9,896,568	$10,608,224	$12,290,904	$11,583,307

Against which the following charges are made:

	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Cost of road & equipm'ts (220 miles)	$8,308,919	$8,308,919	$10,118,822	$10,276,604
Bonds and stocks unissued	38,313	37,813	37,813	37,813
Alton and St. Louis R. R. shares	647,708	637,708	675,000	......
Railroad bonds (foreign)	......	......	24,800	17,800
Joliet and Chicago R. R. shares	11,400	......	......	......
U. S. securities, $133,000	......	......	135,644	10,000
Renewal account, bonds in trust	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Supplies on hand	286,933	461,984	466,130	308,787
Timber land	87,486	41,363	......	......
Trustees' sinking fund	575	134	......	254
Stock depot and grounds purchased	......	78,630	50,000	55,000
Interest in palace sleeping cars	......	......	......	20,000
Expended to replace losses at Bloomington	......	......	......	78,152
For depot ground at Bloomington	......	......	......	13,800
Current accounts	258,168	262,820	165,478	180,967
Cash on hand, general fund	237,044	193,097	436,455	824,128
Cash on hand, special fund	......	......	158,083	......
Total	$9,896,568	$10,008,724	$12,290,904	$11,583,307

Since the reorganization of the Company in October, 1862, the following cash dividends have been declared and paid:

Date of Payment.	Pref.	Com.	Date of Payment.	Pref.	Com.
September, 1863	3½	3½	March, 1866	5	5
March, 1864	3½	....	September, 1866	5	5
September, 1864	3½	6	March, 1867	5	5
March, 1865	5	5	September, 1867	5	5
September, 1865	3½	3½	March, 1868	5	5
Total in five years and a half				44	43

Banks of England and France.

From the London Times.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending Feb. 26, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,329,030	Decrease	£19,807
Public deposits	4,459,713	Increase	411,146
Other deposits	19,815,396	Decrease	188,028

On the other side of the account:

Government Securities	£13,268,079	Decrease	£200,000
Other Securities	16,205,515	Decrease	59,841
Notes unemployed	12,004,640	Increase	399,955

The amount of notes in circulation is £23,117,850, being a decrease of £255,310; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £21,349,789, showing an increase of £157,640 when compared with the previous return.

The return of the Bank of France for the week ending Feb. 27, shows the following changes as compared with that of last week:

Cash in hand	Increase	Fr. 18,000,000
Private accounts	Increase	6,250,000
Treasury balance	Increase	2,333,000
Bills discounted	Decrease	9,250,000
Notes	Decrease	2,333,000
Advances	Decrease	833,000

The above return shows a further increase of £720,000 in the stock of bullion, raising the total to £45,082,000. At the same time, another falling off of £370,000 in the bills discounted indicates the continuance of complete commercial distrust and stagnation.

The stock of bullion in the Bank of France is now over £44,000,000. This immense supply, in the absence of good commercial bills, has had considerable influence upon the various Continental Bourses. At Paris, therefore, the best short paper is done at 2; Vienna, 4; Berlin, 2¾; Frankfort, 1¾; Amsterdam, 2¼; Brussels, 2½; Hamburg, 1½, and St. Petersburg, 7 ⅌ cent.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

Before Judge Blatchford.

Rufus Hatch vs. The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company.—The motion to remand this case to the State Court was again on hearing. Mr. O'Conor, in behalf of the defendants, argued in opposition to the motion.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the matter of the Washington Marine Insurance Company.—This was a proceeding in involuntary bankruptcy. The order to show cause was returned this morning, with proof of service. Counsel appeared in behalf of the receiver, and also in behalf of the people of the State of New-York, and objected to the sufficiency of the service, and raised the question as to the jurisdiction of the Court, which was argued by counsel on both sides. The Court reserved its decision.

SEAMEN'S WAGES—EXCEPTIONS TO ANSWER.

Frederick Wettening vs. The Steamship Western Metropolis.—This case came up on exceptions to an answer. The libel was for seaman's wages. The answer set up that the libelant had been paid in full, and had given a release under seal. The libelant excepted to the answer because neither the date nor the consideration of the release was stated, nor the time when it was made.

Held by the Court—That the defence set up is payment, and the release is merely evidence of the payment, as it was not necessary to state its date or consideration, or when it was given. Exceptions overruled without costs.

For libelant, Mr. Nash; for claimant, Mr. Hill.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

LIENS IN ADMIRALTY—BURDEN OF PROOF.

The following important decision in the case of Young Tull vs. The Steamboat *Washington Irving* has just been rendered by Judge Benedict:

BENEDICT, J.—This is an action to recover a bill of repairs furnished in Baltimore to a vessel foreign to that port, for the amount of which a lien is claimed by the libelant to have been created under the maritime law; while the claimant insists that no such lien exists. Since the decision of Mr. Justice Nelson in the recent cases of the *James Guy* and *Neversink*, it must be considered that any doubt which may have arisen as to the law applicable to the demands of materialmen against foreign vessels no longer exists. Those decisions put a construction upon the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of Pratt vs. Reed, which restores the law to its ancient and, as was supposed, well-settled ground. Whether, then, a lien has been created in any particular instance depends upon the circumstances of the case as they appear in evidence. If it appear that the vessel was in apparent need of the repairs for her employment or preservation, and if she was foreign to the port where the necessity was supplied, then, in the absence of contradictory circumstances, the maritime law presumes a necessity for the credit of the vessel, from the fact that she was at the time in a foreign port. The fact that the vessel was not in her home port, in the absence of other circumstances, makes a case of apparent necessity for the credit of the vessel. Thus Story, J., says in the *Jerusalem* (2 Gall., 349): "It will be recollected that this is a foreign vessel, and that, by the general maritime law, every contract of the master for supplies and repairs imports a hypothecation." So also Curtis, J., in the case of the steamboat *Eastern Railroad*, (1 Curt. c. c., 280,) says, speaking of a vessel in a foreign port: "Under the maritime law materials and supplies are presumed to be furnished on the credit of the vessel and owners until the contrary is proved." This apparent necessity, which appears from the fact that the vessel is in a foreign port, may, however, in all cases be dispelled by proof of other circumstances, showing that the necessity for the credit did not exist, and did not appear to exist to the material man, at the time of his employment. Applying this rule of the maritime law to the present case, and it is manifest that facts sufficient to create a lien are proved—if their effect be not overthrown by the other circumstances in proof, for the necessity of the repairs is shown, and it is conceded that the vessel, when in Baltimore, was in a foreign port. The question of the case then is, whether the other facts averred in the answer, and proved by the evidence, are sufficient to warrant a conclusion upon the whole case, that it was apparent to the libelant, at the time of his employment, that there was no necessity for the credit of the vessel, or if such apparent necessity existed, credit was not given to the vessel. Turning then to the answer, and it is found to aver as matter of defence that by the agreement upon which the repairs were furnished, they were to be furnished upon the personal and individual credit of George Olney, and were to be furnished upon a credit of sixty days. As to the fact of an agreement for delay of payment, the proof is not very satisfactory, consisting, as it does, of the statement of Olney, which is contradicted by the libelant, and which, if taken as stated, hardly makes out any definite agreement for delay. But conceding that there was such an agreement, it does not tend to show the absence of an apparent necessity for the credit of the vessel, nor that such credit was not given, but the contrary—Olney being a nonresident, and, as he himself says, in doubtful circumstances, the owner (Mott) neither being present, nor, so far as was made known, having funds in Baltimore to be applied to the payment of this bill; Olney also being without money in hand, so applicable as appears from his asking time, and his promises to pay as soon as he could get money from Washington. If it was the understanding that this vessel, which was in Baltimore temporarily, was to be surrendered by the libelant, and a delay of sixty days given for payment, it seems quite clear that the necessity for the credit of the vessel was not only apparent, but actual. An agreement for delay of payment, in most cases, is additional evidence of the existence of an apparent necessity for the credit of the vessel. "The truth is, that the maritime law presupposes a credit given, a delay of payment, an intentional postponement of the right to enforce the claim, *in rem.*, at the same time that it creates the lien." (Story, J., 1 Sum., p. 84.) See also the *Eliza Jane*, Sprague, 153. But the answer further sets up the existence of an agreement between George Olney and the libelant, whereby the repairs in question were to be furnished upon the personal and individual credit of Olney, and not upon the credit of the vessel. Such an agreement, if proved, would be sufficient to defeat the claim of the libelant, and the existence of such an agreement is a fact which must be clearly proved. *The Fashion*, Newbury, 55. I see nothing in the attending circumstances which tends to prove the existence of such an agreement, and the decision of the point must rest for the most part upon the evidence given by Olney and the libelant. Upon this question the testimony of the libelant is most positive. He declares that he did the work upon the credit of the boat, that he would not have done the work upon the credit of Olney, and that he made no contract with Olney. The testimony of Olney upon this subject when examined appears by no means equally clear; in fact, he nowhere says definitely that the work was bargained for upon his personal credit, while Mr. Mott, the owner, testifies that he gave Olney instructions to draw on him for any repairs on the boat, and that he himself paid $2,500 or $3,000 on her account. It does not seem probable that Olney, under such circumstances, would have assumed upon himself the exclusive responsibility for the work, for it nowhere appears in evidence that as between Olney and Mott, Olney was to bear the expense of the repairs. Mott was the owner then and is the claimant now. He testifies: "I gave Olney instructions to draw on me for any repairs on her," and he does not pretend that the repairs were for his account. The work was charged to the vessel, and to use the language of Mr. Justice Nelson, in the case of the bark *Prospect*, September, 1854, "there is nothing in the proofs to rebut or disprove the presumption of law arising out of the transaction, that the credit was given to the vessel. The burden lay upon the respondent to show affirmatively that it was given; not to the ship but to the owner." See also The City of New-York, Nelson, J., October, 1854. As to the further fact averred in the answer that the bill has been paid by draft, the evidence is that some months after the work was completed, and after $800 had been paid on account, Olney gave his draft on one Healy for the balance, which was never paid, nor, as appears, accepted, and which is now surrendered. This does not amount to payment, nor does it go to show that the agreement for the work looked to the personal credit of Olney alone. Indeed, the draft, mentioning as it does upon its face the vessel, may be considered some evidence that the credit of the steamer was then considered a part of the transaction. My conclusion, therefore, is that the libelants are entitled to recover the sum of $708 37, being the balance due upon the bill, with interest.

Messrs. Emerson, Goodrich and Wheeler for libelants; Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Donohue for claimants.

SUPREME COURT.

Before Judge Balcom.

The case of Wills, Executor, &c., *vs.* Jacob Rosengarden was among the short causes, being an action on a bond to secure payment of $800, lent to defendant's brother by John Bauer. The defendant said only $400 had been received instead of $800, and that certain services had been rendered Bauer in his last sickness, which should be set-off against a recovery.

The Court could not see that was any defence, and ordered the jury to find a verdict for plaintiff for amount claimed.

Cowles, Hatch and Beneville for plaintiff; Crosby, Ostrander and Jones for defendant.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 14.

By Judge Robertson.

Sarah Pendergast *vs.* Jas. Jackson; motion for referee granted and referee appointed.

T. E. Bennett, Receiver, *vs.* B. B. Roche et al.; judgment to be entered in accordance with the report of the referee.

Peter Martin, Adm'r., *vs.* The Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.; motion granted without costs.

W. C. Galpin *vs.* L. F. Haines; motion granted.

Ferdinand Laybrun *vs.* W. H. Wells et al.; motion granted without costs.

Letty Wallace *vs.* Samuel Shapter; motion granted and proceedings stayed, &c.

Rudolph Furth, Adm'r., *vs.* Thomas Foster; motion granted.

Thomas Casey, Adm'r., *vs.* Thomas Foster; motion granted.

Moritz Van Brunt et al. *vs.* Frederick M. Peyser; motion granted.

Henry Lander *vs.* Henry Meyer; motion of referee granted, and referee appointed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 14.

By Judge Barrett.

Schwerin *vs.* Samson; Bond approved and motion thereupon denied.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Gideon J. Tucker, Surrogate.

WILLS ADMITTED.

The following wills were admitted to probate, viz.: Of William Rockwell, Julia A. Bogert, John Buckingham, August Schulze, James Fellows, Christian Brod, Mortimer W. Hamilton, James C. Baldwin, James Taft, Jason L. Pendleton, John McAdam, John D. Bowles.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Letters of administration granted of the following-mentioned estates: Of Felix Plata, Wm. A. Dorset, George Dalton, Andrew Eadie, Ellen Piggott, Wm. Cotter, Mary Enright, Margaret Grandon, Thos. Hennessy, Wm. Horn, Margaret K. Jayne, Henry Bunzenthal, Jacob Krehbiel, John Long, Louis Merker, John Nolan, Catharine Scanlon, Emma Baer, Sophia Faist, Lucien King, Timothy Murray, James McDowell, Maria Rappan, Fred'k Schepperd, John Axren, Fred'k Bikel, Thomas Charles, Louisa Edwards, Lena Fuchs, Adelaide Lunny.

GUARDIANS APPOINTED.

Edward Connolly was appointed guardian of Edward and Francis Carroll, Margaret McGovern of William, Patrick, Mary, Anne, Joseph, Margaret and Catharine McGovern and Eliza Frances McGovern; Levi Gray of Ann Jane Shaughnessy, Elizabeth H. Scott of Nora H. Hughes, Francis M. Pirpon of Louis F. Pirpon, Julius Ratzenberg of Moses Nordheiger, Ellen Hope of Margaret Scanlon, Wm. M. Blakeman of Mary N. Blakeman, Elizabeth Gardiner of Jeannette E. Gardiner.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

The calendar of yesterday embraced thirty cases, divided into the usual proportion between petit larceny and assault and battery, but relieved of monotony by one case of carrying burglars tools and three of cruelty to animals. As has usually been the case of late the majority of the arraigned pleaded guilty, which had the desirable effect of compressing the session of the Court within a reasonable time.

BIRDS OF PREY.

Catharine Callahan, a young Irish woman of a forbidding cast of features, was placed at the bar to answer a charge of stealing jewelry and linen valued at $25 from Mrs. Phoebe Ketcham, and pleaded guilty. The complainant stated that she had visited Castle Garden in search of a servant girl, where she had met the prisoner and hired her, but that she had decamped on the first afternoon of her service carrying with her the stolen property. Justice Dowling addressing the culprit asked her how long she had been in the country, and receiving as an answer, "six months," said that she was one of a class that haunted Castle Garden and other emigrant depots for the sole purpose of obtaining opportunities to steal, and who were abusive and insolent to those who hired them, with the idea that thereby they asserted their independence and value. It was a practice extremely hurtful to the interests of the deserving and honest emigrant, and most dangerous to the interests of society at large, for practically it was opening the doors of private houses for thieves to enter. The Court would, therefore, make an example of the prisoner, and notwithstanding her plea of guilty, sentence her to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for six months.

SETTLING ACCOUNTS.

ROBERT D. CUFF and JOHN BRANAGAN have had business dealings. A few days ago BRANAGAN delivered two barrels of liquor at CUFF's store and demanded payment of an old account. CUFF demurred, and BRANAGAN not wishing to get deeper into what he considered a most unpromising slough of Despond, rolled one of the newly delivered barrels out of the store to his truck, and went back for the other. Cuff demurred also to this proceeding, and not being heeded, resorted to the logic of the clenched hand—legally fist—to maintain his position that the barrels should remain, and he pay for them in his own good time. The result was that Branagan received severe hurts, and Cuff condoned with the law by the payment of a fine of $50.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Joseph Werthiemer was called to answer the charge of having abandoned a disabled horse in the public streets. The evidence showed that the horse had been injured by the Hudson River Railroad, and Werthiemer had taken him to the Company's stable, and that Patrick O'Neal, one of the employes, had turned him into the street. The Court remarked O'Neal was the man who ought to be on trial. Mr. Bergh abandoned the prosecution, and Werthiemer was acquitted.

Patrick J. Rothwell and Bernard Abler, convicted of driving horses in a disabled condition, were fined $10 each.

BURGLAR'S TOOLS.

JAMES BIGLER and JOHN MULLIGAN were found, on the night of the 11th inst., in Third-avenue, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets, by Officer IRVING, of the Twenty-first Precinct, having in their possession a lot of skeleton keys and a slung-shot. They found the implements more valuable than they had supposed, for they earned each of them six months' subsistence at the expense of the State in the Penitentiary.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—BROOKLYN—MARCH 14.

Before Judge Lott.

DISPUTED ACCOUNTS.

Charles H. Halcomb vs. Frank Clossins.—This was an action for $114 55, alleged to be due under the following circumstances: The plaintiff is a flour merchant, doing business at New-York, and the defendant is a baker. Of the sum sought for, Mr. Clossins claims he paid $100, and offers judgment for the remainder. Upon a former trial of the case, the defendant demanded and was allowed the affirmative of the issue. He was the first witness examined, and it having appeared from his testimony that the trial would involve the examination of a long account, a referee was appointed and the case was gone into before him. The testimony there adduced showed that the parties commenced dealing in 1861, and continued until just before the commencement of the action, covering an amount of several thousand dollars. As regards the mode of dealing, the purchases made by defendant were entered in a pass-book by the plaintiff himself, as also the amount paid. The entries were made in pencil mark. In July last the book was mislaid, and a new one furnished, into which was carried a balance of $278 against defendant, who denied owing so much. However, on a more careful search, Clossins found the old book, which showed a balance of but $164 55, which has since been paid. The chief dispute as to items had reference to one item of $180, credited on the book as having been paid on the 11th of April last. Defendant claimed the sum should have been $80, and insisted that the figure "1" was placed there after the entry. There was a positive contradiction as to this on the other side. On this question the referee rendered a judgment in favor of the defendant, who allowed a judgment for $14 55, which carries costs against Mr. Holcomb. Judge LOTT confirmed the decision of the referee.

Messrs. Troy & Place appeared for plaintiff; Messrs. Smith & Woodward for defendant.

BROOKLYN SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before William D. Veeder, Surrogate.

WILLS PROVED.

During the past week the wills of the following persons have been proved: Sarah Carpenter, Calvin Blanchard, Skeffington Sanxay, Joseph W. Mead, Edmond T. H. Gibson, Wilhelm Horney, Sarah V. D. Vanderbilt, John Fox and John McLoughlin. In the will of John McLoughlin appear the following bequests, payable after the death of his widow: To Right Rev. John Loughlin, Bishop of Brooklyn, $500, toward the erection of the Roman Catholic Cathedral; $250 to the Society of St. Vincent De Paul; Brooklyn; $250 to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn; $250 to the St. Joseph's R. C. Church, Brooklyn, for the benefit of the poor attached to that Church, and his residuary estate to Saint Anne's Roman Catholic Church, Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Letters of administration were granted in the estates of the following-named deceased persons: Of Mary Murray to Patrick A. Reed, Geo. A. Roose to Anna L. Roose, Maria Markey to Bernard Markey, Elizabeth C. Creed to Hannah Baylis, Anne Wardell to Andrew Johnson, Henry Eckhert to Anna Eckhert, Patrick Cunningham to Mary Cunningham, Arthur Miller to Sarah Millar, all of the City of Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF GUARDIANSHIP.

Letters of guardianship were granted of the estates of Robert J. Kempston, Ellen B. M. Kempston and Katie J. Kempston, minors, to Robert W. Andrews, Brooklyn.

People who "room" in New York, and other cheap American cities, will hardly believe that in Manchester, England, numbers of offers are advertised to receive gentlemen into comfortable homes and pleasant family circles at about four shillings sterling a week each.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STEEL COMPOSITION BELLS,
Rivaling the bell metal in purity and volume of tone, and at ONE-THIRD THE COST. Warranted. Send for descriptive circular.
BLYMYER, NORTON & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

CRAWFORD'S HAND GARDEN CULTIVATOR.
Warranted to save the labor of four to six men. Send for circular.
BLYMYER, NORTON & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE PASSAIC COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY will hold an adjourned meeting of stockholders, to consider the dissolution of the Society, and sale of their property at Oaks' Hotel, Paterson, on MONDAY, March 16, at 11 o'clock A. M.
R. B. CHISWELL, Secretary.

LITERARY.—A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO writing for the Press would make an engagement with a paper in this City or elsewhere, to write humorous articles, sketches, conduct the fashion department, prepare local matter, chit-chat, &c.; the best testimonials of ability furnished. Address M. C. ATHERTON, Station G.

EMPIRE WOOD DEPOT, NOS. 4 AND 78 East 26th-st., near 3d-av.: cord and kindling wood, pine, oak and hickory, of the very best quality, at lowest market prices.
W. J. WILLIAMS.

THE ELASTIC TRUSS AND SUPPORTER must supersede all others: it is easy and effectual where no metal spring can be worn: no charge for trial or advice. Office, No. 395 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD German girl to do general housework. No. 8 Eldridge-st., between Canal and Division sts., basement.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man, with a wife and one child; has the best of reference; understands the care of greenhouse, graperies and flower ground; has good experience in planting and the management of fruit trees of every kind; is also a good vegetable gardener. Call or address JOHN SEXTON, at J. M. Thorburn's seed-store, No. 15 John-st., New-York, on to-day, (Saturday.)

WANTED—BY A CULTIVATED YOUNG GENtleman, (Protestant,) who has studied farming, a situation as manager or overseer of a farm. Has been a resident of this country for eighteen months, and can furnish first-class references. Address R. B., Box No. 5,462 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A married man having no children, who thoroughly understands the care and management of greenhouses, hot and cold graperies, fruits, vegetables and lawns; ten years' reference; any gentleman wishing the same may address E. D. LARKIN, Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS VEGETABLE gardener by a steady, sober man; understands driving and the care of horses; is thoroughly competent to take charge of a gentleman's place; best City reference from former employer. Address J. K., Box 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man who understands his business thoroughly; has six years' reference from his last employer; is a willing and obliging man. Address M. L., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AN AMERIcan, a situation as coachman; is a good groom and first-class driver, and is thoroughly acquainted in this City and vicinity; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 180 West 17th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A PLACE IN THE COUNTRY, BY a single man; understands gardening in every branch, also the care of horses. Address M. H., Box No. 1,197 Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A SALESMAN.—A YOUNG MAN who understands the paper-hanging and upholstery business. Also, a young man to learn the business. One or two upholsterers wanted. Apply to W. & H. MUMFORD, 218 and 220 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

COMPOSITORS WANTED—AT JOHN A. GRAY and GREEN'S, Nos. 16 and 18 Jacob-st.; also a competent proof-reader.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE JEUNE PERSONNE DESIRE SE placer dans une bonne famille, comme gouvernante d'un enfant ou deux pas trap jeune. No. 1,271 Broadway, in the store.

DRY GOODS

SPRING SILKS,
PLAIN, CHENE, STRIPED AND CHECKED,
AN UNSURPASSED ASSORTMENT.
PARIS "GRENADINES" AND "GAZE DE SOIES,"
HERNANI'S BAREGES, &c.
PARIS-PRINTED ORGANDIES AND JACONETS,
CHOICE DESIGNS AND COLORINGS,
AT POPULAR PRICES!
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

FRENCH
AND ENGLISH
DRESS GOODS
IN
GREAT VARIETY.
ALL THE NEWEST FABRICS,
INTRODUCED THIS SEASON,
AND AT THE
LOWEST PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, CORNER OF MERCER-ST.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS.
A MAGNIFICENT SELECTION OF
NOVELTIES
IN LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS,
NOW OPEN.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
CORNER CANAL AND MERCER STS.

BLACK SILKS,
IN ALL THE VARIOUS MAKES AND STYLES,
SUITABLE FOR
DRESSES AND WALKING SUITS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
HAVE NOW OPEN THE FINEST STOCK OF
THE ABOVE GOODS TO BE FOUND
IN THE CITY, AND AT
LOWER PRICES.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

WHITE GOODS.
LINENS, SHEETINGS, TOWELINGS,
BLANKETS, QUILTS,
DOMESTIC COTTONS,
ALL THE POPULAR MAKES,
Together with a general assortment of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
AT AND UNDER MARKET PRICES.
ALSO,
WHITE AND PRINTED PIQUES, CAMBRICS,
PERCALES, BRILLIANTES,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH PRINTS, &c., &c.
AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CORNER CANAL AND MERCER STS.

SHAWL DEPARTMENT.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, MARCH 16,
THEIR SPRING ASSORTMENT OF
PAISLEY,
FRENCH CASHMERE,
REVERSIBLE ALBANIAN SILK,
REVERSIBLE CASHMERE,
BERLIN AND CASHMERE WOOL
SHAWLS,
ALL NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

POINT APPLIQUE AND REAL POINT LACES.
A SPLENDID VARIETY NOW OPEN.
ALSO,
PARIS EMBROIDERIES,
BANDS, EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS,
LAWN AND L. C. HANDKERCHIEFS.
THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY,
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CORNER CANAL AND MERCER STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Are now offering
LONG AND SQUARE INDIA SHAWLS
at $250, value $400.
PLAIN CENTRES FROM $50 UPWARD.
Also, a choice lot of the
MOST ELEGANT AND COSTLY YET IMPORTED.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

ALL OUR POPULAR STOCKS
OF DRESS GOODS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
DOMESTIC COTTONS, BLANKETS,
FLANNELS, CALICOES 12½c. PER YARD,
HOSIERY, &c., &c.,
will be largely replenished on
MONDAY, MARCH 16.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open on Monday, March 16,
CHOICE PARIS NOVELTIES
in CASSIMERES, CLOAKINGS, CLOTHS, &c., &c.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

THE GREAT CLOSING SALE OF DRY Goods, Cloaks, and Shawls, at ADOLF KUSTER'S, No. 225 8th-av., is the greatest attraction of the season. Splendid Muslins sold for 10c. and 12½c., 5c. per yard less than they cost by the package.
Best Calicoes at 12½c. and 15c., worth 15c. and 18c.
Best new Delaines only 1s. 6d., worth 2s.
The cheapest Muslins in New-York!
Shawls and Cloaks at half price!
The store will be closed March 30, to make extensive alterations.
Buy Muslins this week at
ADOLF KUSTER'S, No. 225 8th-av.
Between 21st and 22d sts.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT we have this day purchased the real estate and general agency business of Knowlton & Co., No. 39 Nassau-st., Room No. 26, which hereafter will be conducted in our names.
JOHN ARDRY,
THOMAS E. BRYON.
NEW-YORK, March 13, 1868.
The copartnership heretofore existing under the name of Knowlton & Co., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.
STEPHEN KNOWLTON,
JAMES L. RAYMOND.
NEW-YORK, March 13, 1868.

APPETITE FOR ALCOHOLIC STIMULANTS removed in one month at a strictly private sanitarium near the City; treatment invariably successful; personal freedom unrestrained. Inquire of Dr. BALLOU, No. 133 Clinton-place.

DRY GOODS.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
LINEN TABLE DAMASK,
NAPKINS,
DOYLIES,
TOWELS, &c., &c.
BARNESLEY, IRISH AND SCOTCH SHEETINGS,
PILLOW CASE LINENS,
FAMILY LINENS,
QUILTS, BLANKETS, TOILETS, &c., &c.
BROWN and BLEACHED COTTON SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS.
PRICES COMPARING FAVORABLY WITH THE LOWEST IN THE MARKET.
GOODS HEMMED, MARKED AND DELIVERED READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.
MATTRESSES,
BOLSTERS AND PILLOWS
ALWAYS ON HAND.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY

SMILLIE & CO.,
No. 763 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.
Will open their NEW SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS
On MONDAY, March 16,
Comprising
all the NOVELTIES of the EUROPEAN MARKETS.
SMILLIE & CO.,
No. 763 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

SMILLIE & CO.,
NO. 763 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH STS.
FANCY SILKS! FANCY SILKS! FANCY SILKS!
We are closing out the balance of our
FANCY SILKS,
at an immense reduction.
SMILLIE & CO.,
No. 763 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

SMILLIE & CO.,
NO. 763 BROADWAY,
between 8th and 9th-sts.,
will show on MONDAY, March 16,
FIVE THOUSAND PIECES
WHITE PIQUES,
at 3s. per yard and upward.
SMILLIE & CO.,
No. 763 BROADWAY,
between 8th and 9th-sts.

NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS.
We will offer on MONDAY, March 16,
A full and choice assortment of
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
NEWLY IMPORTED,
INCLUDING
Rich Paris Silks, Low priced and medium plain and Fancy Silks, French and Irish Poplins, Piques, Percales, English and French Prints,
&c., &c.
Also,
SILK MIXTURES AND OTHER NEW FABRICS FOR WALKING AND TRAVELING SUITS,
AT RETAIL.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

SPRING SHAWLS, CLOAKS, &c.
Special attention is called to this department, as we are now offering many
NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS,
NEVER BEFORE IMPORTED.
ALSO, IN
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, TWEEDS, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

HOSIERY, GLOVES, SKIRTS AND CORSETS.
ALSO, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
We keep a large and varied stock of these goods, and are prepared to offer great inducements to purchasers.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS,
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS AND LACES BY THE YARD,
LINENS, NAPKINS, TOWELINGS AND HOTEL AND HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST., corner Chrystie-st.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
UNDER-CLOTHING, READY-MADE GARMENTS,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE, INFANTS' WARDROBES, BRIDAL TROUSSEAUX, &c., &c.
ALSO, NOVELTIES
IN CHILDREN'S DRESSES AND WALKING SUITS,
SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW.
To which the attention of the ladies is particularly invited.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.

AT W. JACKSON'S, NO. 551 BROADWAY,
MOURNING GOODS FROM AUCTION.
FINE TAMISE CLOTHS, $7 50 PER DRESS, WORTH $13.
FINE HENRIETTA, $7 50 PER DRESS, WORTH $12.
FINE PARISIAN CLOTH, $10 PER DRESS, WORTH $15.
FINE CRAPE CLOTH, $6 PER DRESS, WORTH $9.
FINE LUPIN'S BOMBAZINE, $1 25 PER YARD, WORTH $1 62½.
FINE SCOTCH GINGHAMS, 31c. PER YARD, WORTH 50c.
BALMORAL SKIRTINGS, 50c. PER YARD, WORTH 75c.
FINE MOHAIR AND POPLIN ALPACAS AT 62½c., 75c. AND 87½c., JUST ONE-THIRD BELOW THEIR REAL VALUE.
BUSHIRE CRAPES AND TAMERTINES, 37½c., WORTH 62½c. PER YARD. A LINE OF SECOND MOURNING GOODS, 37½c. WORTH 62½c.
FLUTED AND TRIMMED BALMORAL SKIRTS, $3.
OBSERVE. W. JACKSON,
IMPORTER OF MOURNING GOODS,
NO. 551 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE TIFFANY & CO.
N. B. SPRING STYLES OF BONNETS NOW OPEN.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will exhibit on MONDAY, March 16,
ELEGANT NOVELTIES IN
SPRING DRESS-SUIT MATERIALS,
NEW STYLE PARIS SILKS,
PARIS-MADE MANTILLAS, SACQUES, AND LAMA LACE SHAWLS, EMBROIDERIES,
and a large assortment of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DRESSES,
UNDERGARMENTS, &c., &c.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

CARPETS.

BARGAINS IN CARPETS.

ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS	$2 25 per yard.
CROSSLEY'S VELVETS	3 00 per yard.
ENGLISH WILTONS	3 50 per yard.
BEST QUALITY AXMINSTERS	5 00 per yard.

Together with AUBUSSON, AXMINSTER and TURKEY CARPETS in one piece, with borders and corners, at
EQUALLY LOW PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

CARPETS—FURNITURE.
H. O. FARRELL has just opened an entire new line of English Brussels Carpets, the latest styles in the market: $500,000 worth parlor, dining-room and office Furniture, manufactured under his own supervision. All goods strictly warranted as represented, and delivered free of charge, and carefully shipped to country buyers. Call and examine this immense stock, the largest in the United States. Nos. 486 and 488 8th-av., and Nos. 267, 269 and 271 West 26th-st.

CARPETS.—CLEARING OUT SALE OF CARpets, Oilcloths, Window Shades, &c.; payments taken monthly; a rare chance for housekeepers. D. KELLY & CO., corner 25th-st. and 8th-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE.
A choice small stock of Ladies' Trimmings and Fancy Goods for sale, having an excellent custom and in a good location on Fulton-av., Brooklyn. No bad stock on hand and no fixtures to buy. Reasons for selling: The owner being engaged in public business. Address FRANCISCO, No. 11 Wall-st.

FACTORY FOR SALE.
Five-story brick, well built, with four lots attached, in centre of city; terms very reasonable.
NORWAY IRON MANUFACTURING CO.,
Wheeling, W. Va.

PARTIES HAVING A LITTLE MONEY may learn of a favorable chance for investment by addressing the writer. Little or no risk involved, and references given to some of the leading merchants in this City. Address P., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE NEWLY-BUILT FACTORY in West 26th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., known as the Marcher Oval and Picture Frame Manufactory. Inquire at the office, No. 348 West 26th-st., or W. B. CARMAN, No. 744 Broadway.

PARTNER WANTED IN THE BOOK and stationery store No. 11 Bible House, New-York

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES,
and give especial attention to the conversion of
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES
INTO THE
NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881 and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.
FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co.
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS
&c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, March 14, 1868, as follows:
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $5 37 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive 83 cents DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

MISSOURI PAST DUE COUPONS
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
JAY COOKE & CO.

FOR SALE.

ROCHESTER CITY SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE WATER CO. BONDS, WHICH ARE A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY, UNDOUBTED FOR INVESTMENTS, WITH A SINKING FUND PROVIDED FOR THEIR REDEMPTION, DUE 1887, INTEREST COUPONS AND PRINCIPAL PAID BY THE CITY TREASURER OF THE CITY OF ROCHESTER.

These bonds are a first lien on the entire property of the Waterworks now being constructed under an act granted by the Legislature of the State of New-York. The amount of bonds authorized to be issued is only $400,000, with $500,000 of stock coming in after the bonds. The works are now rapidly progressing toward completion, and it is expected that water will be introduced into the city on or before the 1st of July next. The estimated revenue from water-rents will be from $150,000 to $180,000 a year, of which the city and State pay $28,000 for 20 years; this provides for the whole amount of interest required on the bonds, and is independent of the rents for water received from the citizens of Rochester.

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THE BONDS ARE OFFERED FOR SALE, IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, AT A CONSIDERABLE REDUCTION BELOW PAR BY THE PRESENT, ONLY BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

TO CAPITALISTS.

The undersigned offer for sale, at par, a limited amount of the BONDS OF THE PORTLAND WATER COMPANY, OF PORTLAND, MAINE.

These bonds bear *six per cent. interest, payable in gold*, and the principal is *redeemable in gold* in twenty years. The coupons are payable semi-annually, in Boston, on the 1st of April and the 1st of October. The whole loan amounts to $800,000, and is secured by a mortgage on the entire property of the Company to Ex-Gov. Israel Washburn, Jr., and Mayor Jacob McLellan, Trustees.

The Company is chartered by the State of Maine with a capital of $1,000,000, and the whole authorized issue of bonds is the above amount. The contract for material and the completion of the entire works is with the American Water and Gas Pipe Company of New-Jersey, under guarantees and bonds commensurate with the value and importance of the works. It covers every detail at and from the lake and through the city, including the reservoir, and calls for the completion of the works by December next.

The supply of water is from Lake Sebago and its tributaries, which, together, cover an area of 150 square miles. The works are based upon a supply for three times the present population of Portland. The water is obtained by gravitation and without machinery, the lake being 247 feet above tidewater, and distant from the city 16 miles.

For further information in regard to the bonds apply to Messrs. L. VON HOFFMANN & CO., No. 6 Hanover-st., or to
G. T. BONNER & CO.,
No. 20 Broad-st.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.
SECURITY UNDOUBTED.

250,000 first mortgage bonds of the South Side Railroad of Long Island for sale.

These bonds are 7 per cent. coupons, payable 1st of March and September, at Atlantic National Bank, Brooklyn, the mortgage covering the entire property of the Company.

The South Side Railroad runs from the East River, Brooklyn, through all the villages on the south side of the Island to Patchogue, distance 55 miles, 34 miles complete and running. Net earnings are now during the Winter months paying interest on the bonds. The road is graded to Islip, iron and ties on the line, and the entire line will be completed as soon as the weather will permit.

For sale on favorable terms by
SMITH, GOULD, MARTIN & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
No. 11 Broad-st., New-York.

SCOTT AND MERCER COUNTY, ILL.,
RACINE, KENOSHA AND WATERTOWN BONDS,
Wanted by
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.,
Dealer in Western securities of all varieties.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 17, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK and bondholders of this Company for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of said Company, in the City of Pittsburg, on the third WEDNESDAY (18th) of March, A. D. 1868, at 10 A. M.

The stock and bond transfer-books of the Company at their office in the City of Pittsburgh and at the Transfer Agency in the City of New-York, will be closed on the 2d day of March, at 2 P. M., and remain closed until the 19th day of March thereafter.
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
SECRETARY AND TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CHICAGO, Ill., March 10, 1868.

NOTICE TO STOCK AND BONDHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders and voting Bondholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, that the annual meeting of said Company for the election of three Directors and transaction of any other business that may be presented, will be held at the office of this Company, in Chicago, Ill., on MONDAY, the 6th day of April, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer-books of the Company will be closed at the close of business hours on the 25th inst., and reopened for transfers on the morning of April 7, 1868.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

CITY OF KEOKUK 8 PER CENT. NEW BONDS.—Interest and principal payable at the Central National Bank, New-York. Total issue only $300,000.

These bonds UNDER GUARANTEES and a THREEFOLD SECURITY, held by Henry A. Smythe as trustee, may be regarded as amply secured, and a safe first-class investment. A small amount for sale. Apply to
WM. H. SANDFORD, Cashier.
Central National Bank, New-York.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Evergreen Bluff Mining Company, for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other legal business, will be held at No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, March 18, 1868, at 2 o'clock.
F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1868.

NEW-YORK, NEW-FOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH and INTERNATIONAL OCEAN (Cuba line) preferred stock wanted by
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.,
Dealer in Miscellaneous Securities.

SOUTH CAROLINA SIX PER CENT. Bonds and Virginia Six Per Cent. Stock for sale low by
MANNING & DE FOREST, Bankers,
No. 19 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 10, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—AT THE MEETING OF THE Board of Directors of this Company, held Feb. 7, 1868, at Memphis, Tenn., a dividend of Three Per Cent. was declared on the capital stock, payable on Monday, March 15 prox., at the Office of the Treasurer, to those registered at Memphis, and at the Office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York.

The transfer books will close on the 1st day of March and reopen on the 15th day of March.
GEO. ROBERTSON, Treasurer.

FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.
CONSOLIDATED PETROLEUM OIL COMPANY,
NO. 19 BROAD-ST., ROOM NO. 69,
NEW-YORK, March 14, 1868.

The trustees of the Consolidated Petroleum Oil Company have this day declared a dividend of 3½c. (three and one-half cents,) per share, out of the net earnings of the Company, payable as above on and after the 17th instant.
C. R. GRIFFIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 9, 1868.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held this day, a dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, was declared payable on demand.

At the same meeting Mr. William B. Flowery was appointed Secretary.
SAMUEL E. BELCHER, President.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT,
OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock.
Six per cent. interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $4,546,850 07.

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE
OF AN ENTIRE BLOCK OF LOTS ON 10TH AND 11TH AVS., AND ON 66TH AND 67TH STS.
SALE ABSOLUTE AND TITLE PERFECT.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, 25th March, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the following valuable property:

10TH-AV.—8 lots, forming the entire front of 10th-av. on the west side, between 66th and 67th sts.

11TH-AV.—8 lots on the 11th-av., comprising the front of the same block between 66th and 67th sts., including the two corners on 11th-av.

66TH-ST.—24 lots on the north side of 66th-st., extending the whole length of the block between 10th and 11th avs.

67TH-ST.—24 lots, adjoining the last-named lots in the rear, situated on the south side of 67th-st., all of full dimensions.

The above lots comprise an entire block between 10th and 11th avs., 66th and 67th sts. The grade is excellent and the situation most desirable, being the block next below the one recently sold, belonging to the estate of Mrs. Sarah Talman.

As in the FORMER case, THE SALE WILL BE ABSOLUTE AND WITHOUT ANY LIMITATION OR RESERVATION WHATEVER.

Seventy per cent can remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years, at the option of the purchaser.

Maps and full particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st., or to ANDERSON, ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 49 Nassau-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL sell at auction, TUESDAY, March 19, at 12 o'clock at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway. Desirable residence in Williamsburg for sale.

ON NORTH 2D-ST.—Handsome two-story high-stoop and basement Philadelphia brick front house and lot, No. 363 North 2d-st., south side, between Leonard and Ewen sts., Brooklyn. Title perfect. Terms easy.

BRICK FACTORY AT AUCTION.

WEST 27TH-ST.—The valuable four-story and basement brick factory, No. — West 27th-st., south side, commencing 250 feet west of 9th-av.; size, 5 x 98.9. The front factory is 50 by about 35; on the rear of the premises is a two-story brick building 50x25. This property was formerly occupied by the Finkle & Lyon Sewing Machine Company. In the factory is a 20 to 30 horse-power engine, boiler, &c., all in excellent order; shafting and belting throughout both buildings; gas-fixtures and steam-heaters; hoisting apparatus to the top of the building. This factory is suitable for any kind of manufacturing purposes. Terms accomodating. Possession May 1.

10TH-AV.—5 lots, west side, south of 132d-st.

THURSDAY, MARCH 19.

WATER-ST.—Valuable 4-story brick store, No. 80 Water-st.

ANN-ST.—Valuable 4-story brick store, No. 55.

EAST 33D-ST.—4-story house and lot, No. 169.

135TH-ST.—11 lots, north side, east 7th-av.

Maps, &c., at office of Auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite Post-office.

SPLENDID COLLECTION OF COSTLY AND ATTRACTIVE CARRARA MARBLE STATUARY, ALABASTER ORNAMENTS, BRONZES, CLOCKS AND FRAMED PHOTOGRAPHIC FLORENTINE VIEWS, THE IMPORTATION OF SIGNORI E. ZANNONI & CO., OF FLORENCE.

HENRY D. MINER & BARKER will sell at auction on MONDAY, 16th, TUESDAY, 17th, and WEDNESDAY, 18th March, at 11 o'clock each day, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., one of the most beautiful collections of above goods ever offered at auction in this City. In addition to forty new groups and figures of statuary Carrara marble for parlors, churches and monuments, will be found a large assortment of alabaster and verde di prato statuary, executed in Florence, columns and pedestals, large Etruscan vases and Roman tazzas, antique urns and other vases of entirely new styles and designs for flowers and cards. Also, bronze figures and groups, four and five feet high, for gas and mantel ornaments; eight-and-forty-day clocks, in bronze and gilt, by the best Paris manufacturers. Also, about fifty large photographic views of the principal monuments and statuary of Florence, Pisa, Sienna and other cities of Central Italy. The above will be ready for exhibition MONDAY MORNING, with catalogues, and are particularly worthy of attention.

By HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

HENRY H. LEEDS, AUCTIONEER.

IMPORTANT SALE OF FIRST-CLASS AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PICTURES, comprising some of the finest works in this country.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction on the EVENINGS of WEDNESDAY, 18th, and THURSDAY, 19th inst., at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the LEEDS ART GALLERIES, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner of 12th-st.:

AMERICAN ARTISTS.

Jas. M. Hart,	Louis Lang,	J. R. Brevoort,
A. Bierstadt,	R. W. Hubbard,	J. G. Brown,
S. R. Gifford,	J. F. Cropsey,	Smillie,
K. Van Elton,	W. L. Sountag,	J. W. Casilaer,

and others.

FOREIGN ARTISTS.

Just received from Goupil & Co., Paris, by M. Knoedler, comprising many of the finest works in this country, viz.:

Messonier,	Dubufe,	Toulemouche,
Ed. Frere,	Merle,	Eug. Verboeckhoven,
Plassan,	Koek Koek,	O. Achenbach,
Vautier,	Beranger,	J. Robie,

and others.

The above will be on exhibition on and from Friday, 13th inst., day and evening, until the sale as above.

E. A. LAURENCE, Auctioneer.

LAURENCE & STRATTON WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, March 24, 1868, at 12 o'clock Noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York. The Rowland (homestead) farm, containing about 135 acres of land under good cultivation, situated in the town of Flushing, Queen's County, L. I., fronting on the road leading from Jamaica to Flushing, 2¾ miles from either village, and 10 miles from Hunter's Point Ferry. The property will be sold in 6 plots of from 5 to 35 acres each; on high ground and fronting on said roads. On the property is a large two-story frame, containing ten rooms with an extension. Also a good tenement or frame-house with numerous out-buildings. The neighborhood is good and a rare opportunity is offered for a desirable residence, or for market gardening purposes. Also 15 acres of salt meadow at Flushing. Terms easy.

For further particulars apply at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 111 Broadway, Basement.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WATER-ST. AND ST. MARK'S-PLACE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 19, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

WATER-ST.—The 3-story brick front store and dwelling, No. 652 Water-st., near Jackson-st. Lot 22 feet 1 inch by 84 feet 8 inches.

ST. MARK'S-PLACE.—The lease of the lot, with 3-story and basement brick high-stoop house, No. 73 St. Mark's-place. House 25x40 feet; lot 25x½ block, leased from Stuyvesant estate, 30 years to run at $75 ground rent, building to be paid for, or a renewal given.

Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st., N. Y.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 28 VARICK-ST., OPPOSITE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD NEW FREIGHT DEPOT.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 19, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

VARICK-ST.—The valuable lot, with the three-story and attic brick house, No. 28 Varick-st., east side, opposite New Freight Depot; house 25x50 feet, in good order; lot 25x95 feet. Possession May 1, 1868. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON EAST 20TH-ST. AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

EAST 20TH-ST.—The first-class three-story basement and sub-cellar, brick, high-stoop house and lot, No. 311 East 20th-st., north side, near 2d-av.; house 20x52 feet, is in perfect order and contains all the modern conveniences; lot 20x92 feet. $6,000 can remain on bond and mortgage for five years at 7 per cent.

For maps and permits apply at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SALE BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES of Five Points House of Industry. Nos. 156, 158 and 160 Leonard-st.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 19, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

LEONARD-ST.—The valuable plot of ground, with the three three-story brick buildings, on south of Leonard-st., between Centre and Baxter sts., and known as Nos. 156, 158 and 160, being together 61 feet 2 inches front, about 63 feet rear by about 74 feet in depth. One-half may remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps now ready at the auctioneer's office, 3 Pine-st.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

HENRY H. LEEDS, AUCTIONEER.

On THURSDAY, March 19, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 400 4th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF MR. THOS. BRIEN, WHO IS RELINQUISHING THE RETAIL BUSINESS, Consisting of elegant mantel, pier and oval mirrors, richly framed; pier vases, stands and tables; picture frames, engravings, photographs, &c. Also, tables, show-cases, tools, &c., &c., without reserve.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE,
AUCTIONEER,
(of the late firm of Miner & Somerville,)
No. 39 Nassau-st. and 82 5th-av.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY NO. 98 MAIDEN-LANE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of THOMAS T. READ, Esq., executor of ROBERT McCOSKRY.

MAIDEN-LANE—The lot of land with the four-story brick store thereon, situate on the southerly side of Maiden-lane, a short distance west of Pearl-st., and known as No. 98 Maiden-lane. Lot 22x79.

WYCKOFF & LITTLE, Auctioneers.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE store and dwelling on southeast corner of Union and Hicks sts., Brooklyn, at auction, at the City salesroom, Court-st., on THURSDAY, the 19th inst., by WYCKOFF & LITTLE, auctioneers.

Lot 25x87; house 25x50.

Sale positive. Possession May 1. Sixty per cent. on mortgage.
J. R. SMITH, Executor,
No. 293 Broadway.

WYCKOFF & LITTLE, Auctioneers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF A VALUABLE three-story brick dwelling-house and lot No. 94 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn, at auction, on THURSDAY, the 19th inst., through Wyckoff & Little, Auctioneers, at the City Salesroom, Court-st. Location near Fulton-av., and first class; ten minutes' walk from the ferries; house contains all improvements.
J. R. SMITH, Executor, No. 293 Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—A FINE SELECTION at reduced prices at S. KLABER'S manufactory, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Get price list before buying elsewhere.

SHIPPING.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.

For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD &c.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M.

SHIPPING.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama or Nicaragua.

Will dispatch their new and splendid steamships from New-York, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.

For passage and freight over both routes, as follows:

VIA PANAMA.

MARCH 5, 1868—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with steamship NEBRASKA.

MARCH 25, 1868—Steamship FULTON, connecting with steamship NEVADA.

VIA NICARAGUA.

APRIL 4, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR will sail on SATURDAY, March 21, at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received until FRIDAY, at 3 P. M.

For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

To insure shipment freight must be sent down early.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
COLORADO, NEBRASKA,

with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

NEBRASKA....WEDNESDAY, March 25
COLORADO (new)....WEDNESDAY, April 1
MANHATTAN....WEDNESDAY, April 15

From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK....SATURDAY..Mar. 14
CITY OF LONDON....SATURDAY..Mar. 21
CITY OF CORK (via Halifax)..MONDAY....Mar. 23
CITY OF BALTIMORE....SATURDAY..Mar. 28
CITY OF BOSTON....SATURDAY..April 4

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
To London	105	To London	35
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

Passage by the Monday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $30, payable in currency.

Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.

Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.

EUROPA, CRAIG, SATURDAY, March 14.
UNITED KINGDOM, DONALDSON, SATURDAY, March 21.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, March 28.

From Pier No. 20 North River, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:

To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.

Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.

Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.

Prepaid certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, March 19.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, March 26.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, April 2.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. R. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE,
Comprising the first-class steamships

GEN. GRANT....Capt. J. B. HILDRETH
CRESCENT CITY....Capt. E. W. HOLMES
SHERMAN....Capt. W. A. PENDLETON
GEN. MEADE....Capt. A. W. SAMPSON
UNITED STATES....Capt. GEO. L. NORTON

The new and elegant steamship
CRESCENT CITY,
Capt. E. W. HOLMES,
Will be dispatched on SATURDAY, March 14,
at 3 o'clock P. M.,
from Pier No. 12 North River.

Freight received at through rates for Mobile and Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations,
Apply to the agent,
SAMUEL STEVENS,
No. 40 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this line leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 P. M. as follows:

MARIPOSA, SATURDAY, March 21.
GEO. WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, March 28.
CORTEZ, SATURDAY, April 4.
GEO. CROMWELL, SATURDAY, April 11.

For freight or passage apply to the agents,
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
EVERY THURSDAY

New sidewheel steamships

GEN. BARNES, MORTON, THURSDAY, March 19.
H. LIVINGSTON, EATON, THURSDAY, March 26.

From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.

For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
EMPIRE LINE.

EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 P. M.

The favorite side-wheel steamships

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 21.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, March 28.

Through tickets to all points in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia and Florida steamers.

For freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
BLACK STAR LINE—EVERY SATURDAY.

The first-class steamships

MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves...SATURDAY, Mar. 21
HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, leaves...SATURDAY, Mar. 28

At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE. Every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st. The favorite steamships LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, March 17, CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, March 24.

For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR FERNANDINA AND THE FLORIDA PORTS.

The first-class steamship
FLAG, Capt. BAXTER,
will sail for Fernandina on SATURDAY, March 21, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

Through bills of lading signed to points in the interior, Jacksonville, and all places on the St. John's River. Superior passenger accommodations.

For passage or freight apply to
FLORIDA RAILROAD CO.,
No. 174 Chambers-st.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburg and Weldon Railroads.

For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CHARLESTON, BEAUFORT, HILTON HEAD AND THE FLORIDA PORTS—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, SATURDAY, March 14,
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, FRIDAY, March 20,
from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, and by steamers to Florida ports.

Freight taken as low as by any other line.
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE—Cabin passage, $15. Freight lower than by any other line. The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, March 21, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Bills of lading signed for all points in the interior. Agents in Charleston forward all goods free of commission.

MATANZAS will sail on the following SATURDAY.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSES FOR SALE BY ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.:

Bank-st., near 4th-st.	$12,000
East 10th-st., between 2d and 1st av.	17,500
West 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.	18,000
East 14th-st., between 2d and 1st avs.	20,000
West 22d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.	20,000
West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.	13,000
West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.	20,000
West 33d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.	24,000
West 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.	55,000
West 24th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.	30,000
West 48th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.	18,000
West 53d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.	30,000
East 116th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.	9,000
Madison-av., between 41st and 42d sts.	65,000

And a large number of others in various locations.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The two lots and buildings, Nos. 67 and 69 William-st., being the corner of William and Cedar, and next adjoining on William-st.; the dimensions together, 41 feet on William-st., 69 feet on Cedar-st., 51 feet wide in rear, and 70 feet 6 inches on the easterly side; on the lots are two substantial buildings, covering nearly the whole ground, five-stories high, exclusive of basement and under-cellar. There are also vaults under the whole length on each street. At a moderate cost the premises could be fitted for bank, insurance, or other offices. Possession given on the first of May next. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, Pine-st., or WILLIAM HENRY, at Queen Insurance Company, No. 117 Broadway.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE—West 23d-st., south side, opposite London-terrace; four-story high-stoop house, with two-story extension; lot 24.8 feet by 99 feet deep, or half the depth of lot; house 65 feet deep, including extension; parlor 50 feet deep, extension room whole width; pantries, dumb-waiters and butler's pantry; second floor, 3 rooms deep, with pantries and hall bedroom, water-closets and bathroom; third floor, 4 rooms, pantries, &c., &c.; fourth floor, 4 rooms, &c., &c.; basement, three steps down, with kitchen, laundry with stationary tubs, store-rooms, pantries, &c., &c., &c. J. H. MARTIN, Rahway, N. J.; after this week in rooms in *Herald* Building, Broadway.

LOTS ON 50TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—The subscriber has control of several of the best located lots on the Columbia College property situated upon north side of 50th-st., next 5th-av. These lots are held under long leases from the College on such terms as to render them very desirable; the situation is unsurpassed, on high ground, and surrounded by extensive improvements; it is contemplated to erect on these lots first-class buildings, to be commenced forthwith; two lots are to be disposed of; the width may suit purchasers. Apply to WILLIAM HURRY, at the Queen Insurance Company, No. 117 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED in Clinton-place, between 5th and 6th avs.; 25x103 feet, four-story, in excellent condition, newly painted, with every improvement and convenience; no agents need apply. Address, personally or by letter, A. S., Exchange Office, No. 680 Broadway, under the East River Bank.

FOR SALE—LARGE PLOT OF GROUND ON Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, No. 516, 25x100 with 100x100 in the rear and buildings thereon. Will be sold if applied for immediately. Inquire at No. 33 Chambers-st. Also, the lease of No. 514, next door, 25x100. Possession of the whole the 1st of May.

AN ELEGANT EXTRA WELL-BUILT three-story high-stoop brown-stone house 21.6x45x100; all modern improvements; most thorough order throughout, $22,500; $10,000 cash, if sold immediately. Apply to owner on premises, No. 225 49th-st., near Broadway, or No. 193 Broadway, Room No. 6.

HARLEM—FOUR NEW HOUSES FOR SALE on the north side of 124th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.; all the modern improvements; street sewered. Apply to SAMUEL B. KENYON, corner of 3d-av. and 121st-st., or GEO. VAN BRUNT, Builder, on the premises.

A VERY FINE THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brick house, 16.8x45; all improvements; most perfect order; No. 226 47th-st., near Broadway; price and terms reasonable if sold immediately. No. 149 West 46th-st., before 11 o'clock of the 5th prox.

FIFTH-AV., MURRAY HILL—AN EXTRA large and elegant brown-stone house, with or without extra lot, for sale very cheap. Others, on or near 5th, Madison and Park avs., $20,000 to $125,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND ATTIC high-stoop house No. 3 Rutgers-place; lot 26x120, house 26x52; built by days' work in the best manner; price $16,000. Apply on the premises, or to WM. E. HOXIE, No. 27 Wall-st. Can be seen at any time.

GRAND BOULEVARD LOTS FOR SALE—Half a block, fronting on 11th-av., (Boulevard,) above Manhattanville; on the finest part of the Drive.
D. M. ARMSTRONG, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A VERY PRETTY little brown-stone house newly furnished. Lexington-av., near 28th-st. $16,600.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A BARGAIN—FOR SALE, FOUR LOTS ON THE northeast corner of Madison-av and 99th-st.; will be sold cheap on immediate application to
ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS TENEMENTS, four-story brick houses, with stores; price, $17,500; terms easy. Inquire of OWNER, No. 509 West 38th-st., after P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ELEGANT FOUR-story high-stoop house in West 46th-st., near 5th-av. Permits of J. M. PHELPS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT CLINTON PLACE, N. J., three miles from station at Newark, N. J., a farm of fifteen acres, in a high state of cultivation, well fenced, with two living streams of pure spring water passing through it; a good frame house filled in with brick, containing ten rooms; marble mantels in parlors, and heated by furnace; large quantities of fruit of all kinds, with evergreen and shade trees. This place is on high ground, with magnificent views of Staten Island, the Kills, Newark Bay, and lower country between. Horse-cars from station at Newark pass near the place, with plank-walk to the same; two large barns, carriage-house, &c.; taxes light. Price $15,000. Apply only to ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, & CO., No. 11 Pine-St., N. Y.

$10,500.—MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE, on the line of the Morris and Essex Railroad, N. J., 1½ miles from the depot, with level road; 17 acres of land with two dwellings; also a good flouring mill, with three run of burs; also Plaster mill and saw mill; corn cracker in flouring mill; all in good running order. Water-power unsurpassed, and in as good a farming community as can be found in the State; the location being near the depot, and within two miles of "Schooley's Mountain Spring." Possession given immediately, and terms easy.
J. A. MARTIN, Rahway, N. J.

N. B.—After this week in *Herald* building, on Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE AND ELEGANTLY furnished house in Yonkers, situated on one of the most beautiful avenues, three minutes walk from cars and boat; house is frame, filled in with brick, two-stories, attic and basement; contains twelve rooms, closets, heater, range and gas; grounds laid out in order and sewerage perfect, and altogether one of the most desirable properties in Yonkers. Lot—38 feet by 200, with an addition of 37 by 75, on which there is a barn with stabling for three horses, and carriage-house. Price $15,000 unfurnished; $18,000 furnished. Address H. A., No. 105 Morton-st., New-York City.

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150 FINE FARMS IN NEW-JERSEY for sale, including some of the most desirable farms in the State; river fronts, villa sites and pleasant houses in Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Metuchin, New-Brunswick, Woodbridge and Perth Amboy.

Just offered, within the city limits of Rahway, a small house with two acres of ground, covered with grafted fruit-trees and every variety of berries; the strawberry lot afforded more than one hundred quarts per day for five weeks last year of the choicest fruit in the market.
J. A. MARTIN, Rahway, N. J.

FOR SALE—THE OLD HOMESTEAD OF THOS. Webb, at Highland Falls, Orange County, formerly known as Mrs. Webb's boarding-house, one and a half miles from West Point, and about five minutes' walk to the steamboat landing; the house contains 17 rooms, near two acres of land, with a good supply of choice fruit, barn and outbuildings on the place. For further information apply to J. WEBB, on the premises.

FOR SALE—IN ONE OF THE BEST LOCATIONS in the City, a beautiful brown-stone double house, with carriage-house and stables on the next street; the dwelling is thirty-four feet front by seventy-two feet deep; first story is finished in polished satin-wood, rosewood and walnut. Apply to C. MACGEORGE, No. 488 Broadway.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE OR FARM of 75 acres for sale, in the town of Flushing, Long Island; 9 miles from Hunter's Point Ferry by turnpike, and 43 minutes by railroad; excellent land, good buildings, and pleasant surroundings; will be sold low to close an estate. JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE AND PLEASANTLY located place in Flushing, within an hour's ride of the City; the house contains ten rooms; grounds well laid out with choice fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery. For particulars apply to C. P. FRAME, No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—A LARGE, BEAUTIFUL residence, modern improvements, coach-house and stable, fine grounds, fruit, shade, &c., $16,000; others, at Bloomfield and Mt. Clair, $4,000 to $50,000.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

AT FLUSHING—RARE CHANCE TO BUY A fine large residence and grounds cheap. The Texido mansion will be sold at auction at No. 111 Broadway, on March 17; 80 per cent. can remain on mortgage. For particulars apply to LAWRENCE & STRATTON, No. 111 Broadway, or L. B. PRINCE, No. 67 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT AT STAMFORD, Conn.—The house and large lot of land on South-st., near the Park, five minutes' walk from depot; good carriage-house, choice apples, pears, cherries, &c. If not sold will be rented. Apply to L. H. HOLMES, No. 77 Cedar-st., or ELBERT WHITE, Stamford.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE A COMmodious house, three minutes' walk from Montrose Station; four acres, full-grown trees, shrubbery and fruit, and outbuildings; price, $30,000. Also, a variety of pleasant residences in Orange and South Orange.
BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—BERWICK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, Penn., on Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad; farm of 100 acres, with dwelling, grist mill, distillery, &c.; sold at a bargain. Particulars of J. M. PHELPS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT MONTCLAIR, N. J., WITHIN five minutes' walk of the depot, house containing eight rooms, completely furnished; one acre of land, barn, &c. Will be sold very low and on easy terms. Apply to S. W. TUBBS, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 61.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND HALF ACRE, ½ hour from City; fine views, first-class surroundings; price $10,000; half cash. Address HOME, Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

HOTEL IN HARRISBURGH, PENN., FOR SALE—The furniture, fixtures and good will of a leading hotel in above city. Particulars of J. M. PHELPS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

A COMFORTABLE TWO-STORY HOUSE, with about three-quarters of an acre of land, at Westport, Conn.; price, $3,500. Apply to ALVA GRAY, Esq., Westport, or A. HANFORD, No. 34 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT ROSEVILLE, N. J., 9 MILES from New-York, M. and E. R. R.; a first-class house, in complete order, containing 13 rooms; nearly half acre of land with fruit. C. L. SMITH, 42 Park-place.

HOUSE AND SIXTEEN LOTS FOR sale, near Morrisania depot. Inquire at Printing Office, No. 50 East 26th-st.

WOODWARD'S COUNTRY HOMES—150 designs and plans. $1 50, postpaid. GEO. E. WOODWARD, Architect, No. 191 Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE—AT LARGELY reduced prices. BRAUNSDORF & METZ, manufacturers, Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Norfolk and Essex sts., offer their large and well assorted stock of first-class furniture, consisting of sitting-room, parlor, library, bedroom and dining-room suites of the latest styles, to the public at wholesale prices.

N. B.—All goods warranted.

AMUSEMENTS.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

LOTTA. LOTTA. LOTTA.
FOR SIX NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE.
FIRST DRAMATIC STAR AT PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
Will appear on
MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1868,
AS TOPSEY,
In UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

Supported by a full and well-selected company.

During this engagement Miss LOTTA will appear in several new characters, songs and dances.

Seats can be secured for any of Miss Lotta's performances at the Opera House; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and McCoy's, No. 114 Broadway.

SCALE OF PRICES:
Admission 75 cents; secured seats 50 cents extra.
Family Circle 50 cents.
Balcony boxes $8; Proscenium Boxes, $15.

FRENCH THEATRE.

H. L. BATEMAN....Lessee and Director.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE GRAND DUCHESS.

Mr. BATEMAN has the honor to announce that arrangements having been made for the production of LA BELLE HELENE,

it will be impossible to extend the representations of the GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN beyond the next week. It will be given for the
ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINTH TIME,
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 16,
and will be continued EVERY EVENING except Saturday.

LAST MATINEE BUT ONE NEXT SATURDAY.
M. LA ROCHE'S BENEFIT SATURDAY EVENING.
L'AVENTURIERE and LA GRAMMAIRE.
SATURDAY EVENING next, GRAND DUCHESS AT THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Seats secured at the theatre, Schirmer's, No. 701, and Peters', No. 200 Broadway.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT....Director

MATINEES AT 2½
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
UNPRECEDENTED COMBINATION OF WORLD-RENOWNED ARTISTS!

First Week in America of
MR. H. B. WILLIAMS,
THE GREATEST OF ENGLISH JESTERS.
Engaged in London expressly for the New-York Circus.
MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG,
MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG,
MISS LUCILLE WATSON,
MISS LUCILLE WATSON,
PFAU, PFAU, PFAU, PFAU, PFAU,
And the entire force of
DARING RIDERS AND ACROBATS
Comprised in the Unequaled New-York Circus Troupe,
IN BRILLIANTLY DIVERSIFIED ACTS.

MR. JACKSON'S NEW GROUP OF EVE and the dead Abel, is now on exhibition at Putnam's Gallery, No. 661 Broadway, opposite Bond-st. Open from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, ONE BLOCK from the Grand Plaza or entrance to Prospect Park, an elegant three-story basement and high-stoop Philadelphia brick house, containing 17 rooms, and having all the modern improvements, thoroughly fitted up by days' work; it is elegantly frescoed and painted, and is in complete order; price $15,500; or with a connecting rear lot, $18,000. Address COLL J. TURNER, No. 8 Broad-st., or Box No. 5,143 Post-office, New-York.

AT BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS, paved, sewered, gas and water; located in the centre of the City; will be sold for $1,000 cash, and $500 can remain on bond and mortgage for five years. Apply between 12 and 3 o'clock to WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, No. 9 Pine-st., New-York.

FACTORY PROPERTY IN WILLIAMSBURG FOR SALE—Convenient to ferries; lot 111 feet front, 117 feet rear; building three-story brick, substantially built and in good order; engine and boiler; to be sold at a bargain. Apply to J. M. PHELPS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—IN NEWARK, N. J.,
OPPOSITE THE PARK,
TO A PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY:

A fine mansion, replete with all modern improvements, completely furnished, together with garden, stable and carriage-house; located in the most fashionable part of the city; 35 minutes from Wall-st.

For particulars apply to
FREDK. A. PETERSEN, Architect,
No. 5½ Pine-st., New-York.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT FOR RENT.—Will be leased for one or more years, the family residence of the late Thomas H. Leggett, in the village of Flushing, L. I. The dwelling is a large two-story double house, with wing attached. The grounds are ample and richly ornamented, comprising over six acres, with large gardens, lawns, &c., a good barn, carriage-house, work-shop, hennery, icehouse, and in fact all the surroundings of a first-class private residence. The furniture will also be let with the place, and early possession given. With best of schools, churches and society, and easy access to the City, this offers a rare opportunity to a gentleman of leisure or business. Apply to J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 112 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, beautiful Summer residence, delightfully situated, commanding extensive water and land view; necessary outbuildings; everything in order; four acres; all kinds fruits, shrubbery, vegetable garden, &c.; one hour and half from City; fifteen minutes from steamboat landing, communication several times daily. Apply at No. 9 West 29th-st., between 8 and 10 A. M., or 6 to 8 P. M., or ROSE, BALDWIN & ROSE, No. 29 Beekman-st.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON STATEN Island, one mile from Vanderbilt Landing on the Richmond road; beautifully situated with a very fine view and handsome grounds in perfect order; ice-house filled; carriage and horse, cow, poultry, &c.; can be seen and possession given at any time. Inquire at first toll gate on the Richmond road, or at No. 124 5th-av., before 12 M., or between 2 and 3 o'clock.

TO LET—FURNISHED COMPLETE, (FAMILY absent in Europe,) a three-story English-basement house, with all the modern improvements, in West 33d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; rent $250 per month. This being high ground and a first-class neighborhood, it is the most healthy and desirable location in the City.
S. EMBERSON, No. 421 8th-av.

TO LET—THE ELEGANTLY FURNISHED AND frescoed house, No. 11 West 22d-st., to a private family only. The house is 28x65; lot 100 feet. The furniture is from the establishments of Marcot & Roux. Will be leased from one to three years; rent $350 per month. Apply to ED. BINSSE, No. 7 Beekman-st.

BLOOMINGDALE.—TO LET—THE COUNTRY seat and five acres, beautifully situated on Hudson River at 92d-st., foot of lane opposite Elm-park, now occupied by T. W. Bayard, Esq. Inquire of R. L. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 18 East 22d-st., or G. R. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 51 Wall-st.

FORT WASHINGTON AND WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—Furnished and unfurnished houses to let in these most desirable localities, ranging from $900 to $5,000 per annum; also for sale several large plots, besides several elegant country seats. ROBERT A. HAGGERTY & CO., No. 11 Pine-st.

WEST 19TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A pleasant house, high stoop, thoroughly furnished and in good order, will be let to a small private family; price, $375 per month. Apply at the office of STRONG & HIBBARD, No. 8 Broad-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE ON BROOKLYN Heights, No. 63 Remsen-st., from May 1; in good order and completely furnished: lowest rent, $3,000. Apply to SULLIVAN, RANDOLPH & BUDD,
Nos. 80 and 82 White-st.

ORANGE AND MONTCLAIR, N. J.—TO LET—a number of pleasant houses, furnished and unfurnished, from $600 upward; one hour from New-York. Also, a great variety of country residences for sale. BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway.

UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT at $1,300, $1,700, $1,800 and upward per annum; also, furnished houses in desirable locations from $200 to $700 per month. PARKER, YOUNG & CO.,
No. 5½ Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, TO A STRICTLY PRIvate family, a three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, between 16th and 23d sts. and 5th and 6th avs.; rent $500 per month, in advance. For particulars, apply to G. B. SMITH, No. 36 Broad-st., Room No. 37.

TO LET—IN LEXINGTON-AV., A BEAUTIFUL new four-story brown-stone house, between 56th and 57th sts., having all the modern improvements, in complete order, and suitable for a large family. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE THREE-STORY HOUSE No. 21 5th-av., s. e. corner of 9th-st.; in perfect order throughout, elegantly frescoed and papered. Apply to H. B. RENWICK, No. 17 East 9th-st., between 9½ and 10 A. M.

CHEAP RENT.—TO LET FROM APRIL 1, BY the year, with immediate possession, frame house, &c., with four acres fine garden ground, five minutes' walk from Fordham Railroad depot; splendid chance for an industrious family. Apply at No. 689 6th-av.

TO LET—THE STORE ON FULTON-AV., NEAR St. Felix-st., now occupied by D. Maguire as a dry goods-store; also two fine stores on Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Apply to JOHN NOBLE, No. 316 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, up stairs.

NO. 361 6TH-AV., NEAR 23D-ST.—TO let, from May 1, a parlor floor, seven rooms, washroom and coal vault, to a small private family; rent, $75 per month. Inquire of R. McKEON, on the premises.

TO LET—IN NINTH WARD, A SECOND FLOOR, basement kitchen and third-story bedroom, to a very small American family; rent $540, gas inclusive. Address WEST FOURTH, Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED first-class full-sized brown-stone house; superior order; West 14th-st. Others, 4th to 50th sts., $2,000 to $10,000.

TO LET—A 32 FOOT HOUSE IN UNIVERSITY-place; 75 feet deep; on first floor 23 rooms; parlors 22 feet wide; suitable for club business or boarding-house. VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO RENT—A PARLOR FLOOR, WITH FRONT basement, with bedroom up-stairs, on a respectable block of the 7th Ward, rent $660; Americans preferred. Address J. C., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD STORY front rooms, singly or in suites, to let, without board at 15 University-place. References required and given.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

A portion of the room now occupied by the Surrogate, which will be divided to suit applicants, or rented entire.

Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.

Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

BLEECKER-ST.—TO LET OR LEASE—THE large four-story house No. 125 Bleecker-st., near Wooster; has large parlors well adapted for any business purpose. Apply to A. M. DAVIDSON, No. 38 University-place.

STORES NOS. 104 AND 104 1-2 SPRING-st., under the St. Nicholas Hotel, will be leased together or separately. Inquire of JOHN A. VAN BUSKIRK, No. 76 4th-av.

CANAL-ST. STORE TO LET—NO. 373, NEXT the corner of Laurens. Inquire of Mr. HODGKINS, No. 34 East 31st-st., before 11 A. M. or after 6 P. M.

TO LET—A LARGE AND COMMODIOUS OFfice, suitable for steamboat or steamship company, at No. 229 West-st. Inquire on the premises, or of J. A. WEBB, No. 165 Pearl-st.

STORE TO LET—SUITABLE FOR A GROcery store, on a prominent corner of 3d-av. Apply to S. B. KENYON, corner of 3d-av. and 121st-st.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—IN OFFICE NO. 8, No. 5 Beekman-st., first floor over Park Bank; an insurance or advertising agent preferred.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—14TH-ST.

Positively only week of the
LA GRANGE-BRIGNOLI ITALIAN OPERA.
TO-MORROW (Monday) EVENING, March 16,
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA,
with Mme. ANNA DE LA GRANGE, Miss McCULLOCH, Mme. STELLA BONHEUR, (her first appearance,) Sigs. BRIGNOLI, ORLANDINI, SARTI, NICOLAO, &c.

WEDNESDAY—Only night of ROBERTO IL DIAVOLO.

FRIDAY—Last night of LUCRETIA BORGIA.

SATURDAY, 21st—Grand Farewell Matinee, at 1 P. M.,
ROBERTO IL DIAVOLO.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—During the season the grand romantic symphony, entitled the "Sailor's Dream," composed by Sig. P. Brignoli, will be performed under the composer's direction.

Seats for either of the three last nights at the box office of the Academy; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Macey's, No. 114 Broadway.

THURSDAY—ROBERTO IL DIAVOLO, in Brooklyn Academy.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE,
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.—Admission, 50 cents.

Worrell Sisters, Managers. M. L. Finch, Business Manager. MONDAY, and every evening during the week, will be presented for the first time in New-York, Col. T. Fitzgerald's new sensational drama in five acts, now being successfully performed in four cities, and entitled LIGHT AT LAST; OR THE SHADOW ON THE CASEMENT. The accomplished actress, Miss Kate Reignolds, having been specially reëngaged to personate the heroine, Catharine Fairlawn, supported by a star company, including G. C. Boniface, G. H. Clarke, H. C. Ryner, Harry Hawk, Mesdames Wright, Davy, Logan, Lingard and many other prominent auxiliaries of acknowledged celebrity. New scenery, new mechanical effects. The piece abounds in startling situations, and the plot cannot fail to deeply interest the most indifferent witness of the play. LIGHT AT LAST matinee on SATURDAY at 2 o'clock. At night, curtain at 8 o'clock.

STEINWAY HALL.
OLE BULL'S GRAND CONCERTS.

Ole Bull has the honor to announce that he will give his
FIRST GRAND CONCERTS
in New-York on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, March 18 and 20, and a
GRAND MATINEE
SATURDAY, March 21.
Assisted by eminent artists.

Admission, $1; Reserved Seats, $1 50.

The sale of reserved seats will commence at Steinway Hall on Saturday, March 14, at 9 A. M. Tickets and seats for sale also at Schirmer's music-store, and at No. 112 Broadway.

Full particulars in future announcements.
F. WIDDOWS, Manager.

A GRAND CONCERT
Will be given, under the direction of
MR. HENRY EYRE BROWNE,
AT STEINWAY HALL,
ON MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1868,
commencing at 8 o'clock P. M.,
for the benefit of the
SHELTERING ARMS.

The following
CELEBRATED ARTISTS WILL PERFORM:
MISS LIZZIE ALLEN, } Soprani.
MISS MARIA SOMERVILLE, }
MR. WALSH, Violinist.
MR. HENRY VON GUDERA, Pianist.
MR. HENRY EYRE BROWNE,
Organist and Conductor.
ADMISSION FREE.
A COLLECTION WILL BE TAKEN UP.
MR. THOMAS D. CROWE, Agent.
MUSIC BY H. VON GUDERA'S ORCHESTRA.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Last week of Miss KATE FISHER. THREE FAST MEN OF NEW-YORK, GREAT FEMALE MINSTREL TROUPE, HONEST JOE THE MILKMAN. Great Entertainment for the EVENING OF ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

CHOICE RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL the Operas and Theatres can always be had at the Theatre Ticket Office, Reading Room, Fifth-avenue Hotel.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,
No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

SEWARD INSTITUTE,
FOR BOYS,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

The Summer session will open March 9. Number of boarders limited. Terms $125 per session of twenty weeks. Send for a catalogue.
THOMAS G. SHRIVER, A. M.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE, THEOLOGICAL Seminary Place, Newburg, N. Y.; a classical and commercial boarding-school for boys; location unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty. Apply for circulars to HENRY W. SIGLAR, Principal.

CHESTNUT VALLEY INSTITUTE, NEW-CANAAN, Conn., (recently Oak Hill of Yonkers, N. Y.)—Commercial and Collegiate; Grounds, 63 acres; number limited. Circulars on address. N. W. STARR, Principal.

TUITION FREE.—A NORMAL CLASS OF twenty pupils will be formed at the opening of the Spring term of the Hudson River Institute, April 6. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York.

SPANISH LANGUAGE—BY PROF. DE TORNOS, author of the Combined Spanish Method. For twenty private lessons, at No. 328 4th-av., $30; at the Mercantile Library, $6, and at the New-York Evening High School gratuitously.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—TERM opens April 6. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

TEACHERS.

A PARISIAN LADY DESIRES TO GIVE lessons in the French language, in New-York City or Harlem; would accept board in a school, or with a respectable family as an equivalent; would like also a few more pupils for the Summer; most satisfactory references given. Address FRENCH TEACHER, Avenue A, third door above 118th-st., Harlem, N. Y.

TEACHER WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE of a small village school in New-Jersey. Address J. Y., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—IN A GOOD location, a three-story high-stoop house, with all modern improvements; price not to exceed $14,000; part cash, the balance on easy terms. Address MIX, Box No. 129 *Times* Office, with full particulars.

REAL ESTATE WANTED—A MEDIUM size three-story high stoop house, about 20x50, in a desirable neighborhood, below 34th-st. preferred, for which four lots in Twelfth Ward, and balance in cash will be paid. Address, stating location and price, Box 4,673 Post-office.

WANTED TO HIRE—BY TWO ADULTS, A small house, English basement preferred, not above 34th-st., and between 4th and 6th avs.; a liberal price paid; best of references given. Address Box No. 4,029 Post-office.

WANTED TO RENT—A PART OF A HOUSE (seven or eight rooms) in a good locality, not too far up town. Address, stating rent, &c., W. H. M., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SMALL THREE-STORY HOUSE below 30th-st., in good neighborhood; rent $1,300 or $1,400. Address, with particulars, H. C., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO BUY—A SMALL HOUSE, ENGlish basement preferred; not above 34th-st. Address Box No. 1,232 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN WEST 11TH-st. have two handsomely furnished rooms to let, without board, to gentlemen. Address B. B., Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, with board, a large room on second floor, at $18 per week, for two. No. 260 West 11th-st.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH BOARD; ONE SMALL and one large; bath, gas and hot and cold water; dinner at 6. Apply at 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1. For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, from 1st-avenue to East River.

2. For building sewers in Third-avenue, between One Hundred and Fifteenth and One Hundred and Eighteenth streets; Second-avenue, between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Twentieth streets; One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, between Third-avenue and Harlem River; Avenue A, between One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Eighteenth streets, and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

3. For building sewer in Seventy-fourth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River.

4. For regulating, grading and setting curb and gutter stones in Fiftieth-street, from Fourth to Fifth avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on—

1. Both sides of Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, from First-avenue to the East River; also, the east side of First-avenue, from Twenty-ninth to Thirty-fourth-street.

2. Both sides of Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Fifteenth to One Hundred and Eighteenth-street; also, both sides of Second-avenue, from One Hundred and Sixteenth to One Hundred and Twentieth-street; also, both sides of One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, from Fourth-avenue to Harlem River; also, the north side of One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, and both sides of One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Eighteenth streets, from Second to Fourth avenues; also, both sides of Avenue A, from One Hundred and Seventeenth to One Hundred and Eighteenth-street; also, the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, from Fourth-avenue to New-avenue, east, and both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, from Fourth-avenue to Fifth-avenue; also, the west side of Fourth-avenue, and the east side of New-avenue, east, from One Hundred and Twenty-third to One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street.

3. All the lots on all the blocks lying between Sixty-ninth and Ninety-third streets and the Fourth and Fifth avenues; also all the lots on all the blocks lying between Sixty-seventh and Eighty-fifth streets, and Fourth-avenue and the East River.

4. Both sides of Fiftieth-street, from Fourth to Fifth-avenues, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Jacob F. Oakley, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, } of
ISAAC O. HUNT, } Assessors.
OFFICE OF BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, March 10, 1868.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.

SPLENDID AND OVERWHELMING TRIUMPH
Of G. L. Fox's Grotesque New Pantomime,
"HUMPTY DUMPTY."

G. L. FOX....as....CLOWN.

The quaintest, prettiest and most attractive jumble of Fun, Beauty and Grace ever given in America. It so far exceeds all comparison, is so unlike anything yet presented, that it is
"ITSELF ITS ONLY PARALLEL."

MLLE. SANGALLI,	Crowded Houses.
BETTY RIGL,	No Standing Room.
LILLE. LEAH,	Throngs Turned Away.
(First appearance in New-York,) in	A Popular Excitement.
	An Uproarious Hit.

GRAND BALLET.
THE GREATEST PANTOMIME YET PRODUCED.
THE BEST DANCERS. RICHEST FUN.
PRETTIEST MUSIC. NEATEST ILLUSIONS.
CHEERIEST HUMOR. HANDSOMEST SCENERY.

Hundreds nightly find themselves unable to secure even standing room. It costs nothing extra to secure seats, and many vexatious disappointments and delays may be thus avoided. Carriages should be ordered by 10:30 o'clock.

MATINEES EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager....MR. LESTER WALLACK
PARTICULAR NOTICE.

The performance will commence at ten minutes before 8 precisely. Seats are secured until the end of the first act, which terminates at five minutes past 8. It is hoped that this notice will prevent disappointment and loss of seats.

ROSEDALE

will be acted
EVERY EVENING,
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
WITH NEW SCENERY,
BEAUTIFUL APPOINTMENTS,
NOVEL EFFECTS,
SPLENDID COSTUMES,
AND THE FOLLOWING GREAT CAST:
MR. LESTER WALLACK, MR. JOHN GILBERT, MR. GEO. HOLLAND, MR. B. T. RINGGOLD, MR. C. H. ROCKWELL, MISS LIZZIE TIMONEY, MR. J. C. WILLIAMSON, MR. G. F. BROWNE, MR. W. H. POPE, MR. T. J. WARD, MR. E. CASHIN, MISS ROSE EYTINGE, MRS. VERNON, MISS FANNY MORANT, MRS. CLARA JENNINGS, MRS. JOHN SEFTON, MISS MARY BARRETT, MISS CARMAN.
Doors open at 7¼

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager....WM. WHEATLEY
THE CURTAIN RISES PRECISELY AT 7¾ AND THE ENTIRE PERFORMANCE TERMINATES AT 11 O'CLOCK.
IMMENSE SUCCESS
OF THE NEW FAIRY BURLESQUE EXTRAVAGANZA.
HOUSES NIGHTLY OVERFLOWING
WITH THE MOST CRITICAL OF AUDIENCES
To witness the
GRANDEST PRODUCTION YET OFFERED TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC.
MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1868,
will be presented for the 6th time,
THE WHITE FAWN,
in which will appear JARRETT & PALMER'S VERY RENOWNED AND ONLY GRAND
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE.
ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, AND APPOINTMENTS.
The piece concludes with an
ASTONISHING TRANSFORMATION,
REVEALING THE BRIGHT REALMS OF THE DRAGON FLY.
A DAZZLING SCENE OF ENCHANTING SPLENDOR.
Unapproachable in grandeur, beauty and detail.
A GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 1.
Seats secured six days in advance.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., New-York.
Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms send for a circular.

MUSICAL.

HAZELTON BROS.,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
With Full Iron Frame and Agraffe Treble.
Factory and Warerooms, Nos. 147 and 149 Greene-st., corner of Houston-st.

---

20 SECOND-HAND PIANOS OF VARIOUS makers for sale at low prices by
CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway.
Pianos to rent.

MUSICAL.—A COMPETENT SOPRANO, A pupil of Bagioli, and a good reader, desires a position in a Protestant Church choir. Address R. M. W., Station G.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 28th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SAMSON I. ROTHSCHILD and NATHAN BACHMAN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, and against the separate and individual estates of each of them, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, or either of them, to them, or either of them, or for their use, or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them, or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, and of each of them individually, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and or the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 13, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 5th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 26th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 15, 1868.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the Trustees of the Twenty-first Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, 17th day of March, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the erection and completion of a new School-house on lots Nos. 211 to 217 on the north side of East 32d-st., near 3d-av., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said School-house can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Heating."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

ED. M. BANKS,
JNO. STEPHENSON,
M. A. GEHEGAN,
W. C. HIGGINS,
Board of Trustees Twenty-first Ward.
Dated MARCH 2, 1868.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO SEWER CONTRACTORS—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with title of work to which it relates, the name of bidder and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office (Rotunda, Park,) until 11 o'clock A. M. of SATURDAY, March 21, 1868, for the construction of sewers in the following locations, to wit:

Specification No. 1.—In 10th-av., between 59th and 61st sts., with branch in 61st-st. Specification No. 2.—In 92d-st., between 2d and 4th avs., with branch in 3d-av. Specification No. 3.—In Eldridge, Sheriff and Goerck sts., between Broome and Delancy sts.; in Pitt and Sheriff sts., between Rivington and Stanton sts., and in Norfolk-st., between Stanton and Houston sts. Specification No. 4.—Sewers in 4th-av., from 49th-st. to and through 50th-st. to near 5th-av.; and in Lexington-av., between 54th and 55th sts. Specification No. 5.—Sewer in 128th-st., between 4th and 5th avs. Specification No. 6.—Sewers in 2d-av., between 120th and 123d sts.; and in 119th and 121st sts., between 2d and 4th avs. Specification No. 7.—Sewer in 72d-st., between 8th and 10th avs. Specification No. 8.—In Washington-st., between Charlton and King sts.; in Hudson-st., between King and Clarkson sts.; in Dominick-st., between Clark and Varick sts.; and in Clark-st., between Broome and Spring sts. Specification No. 9.—In 59th-st., between Lexington and 7th avs.; and Specification No. 10.—In 124th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

The plans for the above sewers may be seen and specifications and forms for proposals obtained at the office of the Bureau of Sewers.

THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
ROB'T L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.
NEW-YORK, March 9, 1868.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL,
NO. 17 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, March 11, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED, and will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, March 16, 1868, for the delivery at such wharves in New-York Harbor as may be directed:

460,000 (four hundred and sixty thousand) pounds of good merchantable oats.

575,000 (five hundred and seventy-five thousand) pounds of good merchantable Timothy hay.

For shipment to South Carolina, subject to inspection by an Officer of this Department.

The United States reserves the privilege of rejecting any or all of the bids if deemed advisable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Oats and Hay," and addressed to the undersigned.
RUFUS INGALLS,
Brevet Maj.-Gen. and Asst. Qmr.-Gen.

REWARDS.

$1,000 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM WM. MOSER, No. 432 5th-av., Diamond Earrings, solitaire, with pearl pendants; Diamond Cluster Ring; Gold Chain, with pearls; two Gold Watches; Cameo Earrings, with diamonds, Sleeve Buttons to match; Coral Breastpin and Earrings; Cameo Ring, "Queen Victoria" set with diamonds and pearls. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the property, or in proportion thereof for articles recovered. Information sent to Capt. YOUNG, No. 300 Mulberry-st.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL
IRON WORKS,
14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

MEDICAL.

DR. AND MME. ALLEN, NO. 119 GREENWICH-AV.—Ladies immediately relieved, from whatever cause, with safety guaranteed.

THE TYNG CASE.

Special Service at the Church of the Transfiguration—Bishop Potter's Admonition to Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr.—Protest of Rev. Dr. Tyng—Meeting of the Evangelical Party at the Church of the Mediator.

In accordance with a notice published in the TIMES yesterday, a special service was held at the Church of the Transfiguration, in Twenty-ninth-street, near Fifth-avenue, yesterday, for the purpose of furnishing Right Rev. Bishop POTTER an opportunity to carry out the sentence of admonition recommended by the Board of Presbyters, who recently sat for the trial of Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., on the charge of having violated one of the canons of the Church. Long before 12 o'clock, the time announced for the beginning of the service, the edifice was crowded with an exceedingly earnest audience of ladies and gentlemen, including a very large representation of the Protestant Episcopal Clergy of this diocese. Four policemen from the Twenty-ninth Precinct were in attendance to keep the space in front of the altar clear. At about 11:45 o'clock Rev. Dr. TYNG escorted his son, Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., to a seat in one of the pews near the front. Young Mr. TYNG was the observed of all observers. He took his seat with an air of solemnity, his countenance wearing the aspect of one ready for the ordeal which awaited him, no muscle twitching, nor eye wandering to see the congregation. It was about a quarter of an hour after the time appointed for the beginning of the service before the Bishop and clergy made their entry from the vestry to the church.

After the reading of an exceedingly brief servic, the Bishop called upon Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., to come forward, and proceeded to read the following admonition:

THE BISHOP'S ADMONITION.

The Board of Presbyters, appointed for the trial of Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., having delivered to the Bishop of the Diocese their decision on the charge contained in the presentment, together with the evidence, stating that the said Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., is guilty; and also stating that, in their opinion, the sentence of admonition should be pronounced; the Bishop, pursuant to the canon, summoned the accused, and several of the clergy, to meet him on Saturday, the 14th day of March, A. D. 1868, at noon, in the Church of the Transfiguration, in the City of New-York, and did then and there publicly pronounce the sentence aforesaid, as follows:

Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., Presbyter:

REVEREND BROTHER IN THE LORD: We are here to-day in obedience to the law of the Church, for the performance of a painful duty.

It is to pronounce upon you the canonical sentence which has been recommended by the Board of Presbyters, duly appointed to try the presentment found against you for certain acts of yours complained of in the Diocese of New-Jersey.

It appears that on Sunday, the 14th day of July, 1867, you officiated, by preaching and reading prayers in the morning, and again in the evening, in a Methodist meeting-house in the City of New-Brunswick, in the Diocese of New-Jersey; and that you did thus officiate, not only without the permission of the two Presbyters, whose joint cures, by the terms of the canon, included the whole of the said City of New-Brunswick, but in defiance of their protest, and in disregard of the warning conveyed to you from the Bishop of the Diocese. The complaint of the two Presbyters of New-Brunswick having been laid before their Bishop, was by him duly forwarded to the ecclesiastical authority of this diocese, according to the provisions of the canon applicable to such cases.

The ecclesiastical authority of this diocese, being at that time, in the absence of the Bishop, the Standing Committee, appointed according to the seventeenth canon of this diocese, a Committee of Inquiry, consisting of three clergymen and two laymen, to examine into the facts of the case.

The said Committee of Inquiry unanimously reported a presentment against you for a violation of section six of canon thirteen, title one, of the canons of the General Convention. That presentment was allowed by the Standing Committee as the ecclesiastical authority for the time being; and twelve presbyters were named to you that you might, if desirous to exercise the privilege, select the names of five presbyters to constitute the Board for the trial of the presentment.

You having declined, after some delay, to exercise the privilege of selection, that duty was performed by the Bishop, who accordingly gave notice to five presbyters—presbyters who were among the most intelligent, calm and dispassionate of their order in this diocese, that they were selected to constitute a Board for the trial of the presentment found against you.

The Board discharged their duty with great patience, and with a firmness and judgment that will be generally recognized when the case comes to be fully understood. They allowed to you a large number of able counsel, and they listened with commendable forbearance to arguments and discussions which carried freedom of speech to its utmost limits, and left no form of appeal to popular prejudice and passion untried.

After careful consideration, the Board reported to us their conclusions, and the reasons for them—conclusions and reasons which we believe will commend themselves to the judgment and right feeling of the great body of the Church in this country.

They were unanimous in finding you guilty of the offence charged, of violating the canon already referred to; and they were also unanimous in stating admonition as the sentence which, in their opinion, should be pronounced upon you. Having taken ample time for review and consideration, and allowed sufficient opportunity for further pleas in your behalf, and for the examination of them, we have now to express our approval of the finding of the Board of Trial; and we do here, in virtue of the authority conferred upon us by the great Head of the Church, and in accordance with the recommendation of the Board of Presbyters appointed by us, deliver to you this, our admonition, for the offence of which you have been found guilty by your brother presbyters: the offence of officiating, in violation of the law of this Church, within the joint parochial cure of two presbyters of a neighboring diocese, in opposition to their expressed wishes, and in disregard of the warning of the Bishop of that diocese.

We have said that this is the performance of a painful duty. It is so, not because we deem the law of the Church which has been violated, harsh or unreasonable; nor on account of any want of fairness, or want of thoroughness in the proceedings which have resulted in this sad conclusion; but, because of the grief which we feel in finding ourselves constrained to utter words of censure where we would so gladly speak only in the voice of loving commendation. But, in administering our weighty office, we are bound, no less than others, to be guided by the requirements of law, and we have to take heed that we do not allow feelings of tenderness for individuals to interfere with lawful and necessary measures for preserving the order and discipline of the Church.

We believe we do not exceed the limits of a widely-recognized truth when we express our conviction that scarcely any Bishop in this country has exercised in equal measure toward a Presbyter the kindness, forbearance and generosity which have been shown by the present Bishop of the diocese toward you, and toward those connected with you. In reviewing the past we feel no regret that gentleness and kindness have been thus conspicuous in our bearing toward you. And while we are free to say that we do not mean to allow discipline in the Church in this diocese to perish through our own neglect, or through our tenderness toward individuals; yet we do mean to continue to make it our earnest endeavor, with humble prayer for the assistance of God's grace, to stand ever in a kindly paternal relation to all our clergy; to keep out of our mind all bitterness of feeling; all undue harshness of judgment toward those who deal inconsiderately with the doctrines, or with the order and law of this Church. We mean to distinguish, so far as may be possible, between the individual and his official acts, to make allowance for the erroneous views and wrong impulses which have resulted in part from education and other partial influences; to cordially recognise every good quality and really useful service; thus keeping ourselves in a condition to be just in our judgment and kind in our personal feelings, in spite of all waywardness of individual tempers, but at the same time holding ourselves ready to be firm in the exercise of whatever discipline may be called for by the law of the Church, and rendered necessary for the maintenance of its order and well being.

The interpretation of the canon under which the complaint was lodged against you in the Diocese of New-Jersey, and under which in this diocese you have been presented, tried, and found guilty, has been with great vehemence disputed, but disputed, as we think, with very little reason. The Bishop of New-Jersey, the Standing Committee of this diocese, which, in the absence of the Bishop, received the complaint from New-Jersey, and acted upon it in the appointment of a Committee of Inquiry; the Committee of Inquiry itself, which unanimously presented you for the violation of that canon; and the Board of Presbyters appointed to try you, and which unanimously found you guilty, all concurred—as it is believed that a very large portion of the whole Church in this country would concur—in the same plain and obvious interpretation. The history of the canon and its language, as well as the reason of the thing, make it clear that the Church designed, in section 5, canon 12, title 1, to confer upon rectors exclusive territorial jurisdiction, so far as might be necessary to protect them from jurisdiction, so far as might be necessary to protect them from intrusion and disturbance by other ministers of this Church. In all ages the Church has taken care to protect her ministers from unreasonable conflict and agression; requiring that each pastor shall be left in quiet and security in the discharge of his ordinary duties in his own proper sphere. The canon just referred to provides "that no minister belonging to this Church shall officiate, either by preaching, reading prayers or otherwise, in the parish, or within the parochial cure of another clergyman, unless he have received express permission for that purpose from the minister of the parish or cure, or in his absence from the churchwardens and vestrymen, or trustees of the congregation, or a body of them." And it goes on to decide, (in reference to a previous paragraph in reference to parish boundaries and subdivision of towns, &c.,) "that if there be but one church or congregation within the limits of such village, town, township, borough, city, or such division of a city or town as herein provided, the same shall be deemed the parochial cure of the minister having charge thereof. If there be two or more congregations or churches therein, it shall be deemed the cure of the ministers thereof, and the assent of the majority of such ministers shall be necessary."

Now, in the City of New-Brunswick, where the acts complained of were done, there were two churches or congregations, and a minister in charge of each of them. By the terms of the canon nothing can be more clear than that the City of New-Brunswick, for all the purposes of this canon, was the joint parochial cure of these two ministers, so that no clergyman of this Church could rightfully officiate in any part of that city without their consent. It is obvious, both from the terms of the canon and from the reason of the thing, that if a clergyman of another place desired to officiate in one of the two parish churches in New-Brunswick, the assent of the minister of that church would be sufficient; but if he desired to officiate in some other place within the City of New-Brunswick, which was not one of the parish churches, nor an edifice especially appertaining to the charge of one of those ministers, but a place wholly unrecognized by this Church, then he must have the assent of both the ministers in that city. The canon law of this Church is for the ministers and people of this Church, and has no relation whatever to the ministers and people of other religious bodies. To say that the literal, natural and usual interpretation of the canon in question, ascribing to the two ministers of this Church in New-Brunswick a jurisdiction over the whole of that city, for the purposes of the canon, is to claim for them an absolute jurisdiction over all the people and over all the religious houses of that city, is to say something so flagrantly unreasonable and unfounded that only persons who wish to be deceived can be deceived by it. As well might we say that the canon law of this diocese, because it extends over all the territory of this diocese, so far as the clergy and the parishes of this Church are concerned, must therefore be considered as applicable to all the ministers and people of other religious bodies within the geographical limits of this diocese. Such a perversion of plain facts may possibly answer the purpose of an appeal to headlong popular prejudice and passion; but surely it is unworthy of consideration before an intelligent Board of Presbyters of this Church, engaged in the grave duty of inquiring in the law of this Church, and into the conduct of one of her ministers. The canon in question is designed to prevent intrusion by one minister into the parochial cure of another. It is intended to prevent disturbance, from rivalry and conflict, and from the officiating of a strange clergyman under circumstances calculated to give trouble to a peaceful minister, and to interfere with the quiet and order of the parish. We know from history that this was the design of the canon in its present form, and that its later modifications were suggested by the rude action of a minister of this Church in another diocese, who refused the invitation of the parish clergyman to preach in his parish church, and persisted, in spite of his remonstrance, in going to preach in a neighboring place of worship of another religious body.

But if this canon be designed to afford protection from intrusion and disturbance, how could it do so if it allowed a minister of this Church to go into a city like New-Brunswick and preach in any place he could find open to him, in spite of the protest of the two rectors, and in spite also of the kindly warning of the Bishop, provided only he did not push violently into one of the parochial churches, nor into one of the houses of the recognised parishioners?

Suppose that a young clergyman, with the rashness so natural to youth, and a fiery temper, and narrow views of Christian truth, should determine in his own mind that the two ministers in New Brunswick were not preaching the pure Gospel of Christ, and regardless of fear or favor, determine to lift up the true standard of the cross; suppose he should betake himself to a Methodist meeting-house in the near neighborhood of the two ministers of that city, for the purpose of using that edifice from time to time as a secure citadel from which he might launch forth his burning arrows—send out his more than ambiguous words to destroy, if possible, the confidence of the people in their pastor—to turn their heads with new-fangled ideas of religion, to inflame their passions, and in time to stir up and organize a violent opposition against the peaceful, steady-going ministers of God's Church, would such a thing be proper to be allowed? And knowing what we do of human nature, and of certain phases of religious opinion and character, could we give that Church credit for wisdom and foresight which provided no safeguard against such a peril—which did nothing in advance to check and restrain turbulent and heady tempers? If there were no such canon in existence in this Church, it would be her duty to enact one with the least possible delay. So long as she could continue without it, she would be an exception to all the true branches of the Catholic and Apostolic Church since the time of the Apostles. She would be leaving both her shepherds and her sheep exposed to wolves. And still further we may say that if the Church had no canon on this subject, or if it were really one of doubtful interpretation, it would yet be the duty of a minister of this Church to abstain from acts, which must needs be regarded as intrusive, disturbing and impertinent towards his brethren.

Had a clergyman of this Church a hundred times the amount of talent and energy usually found in any one man, he might yet expend all his talent and all his energy to the extremest bounds of his power, in recognised and lawful fields of effort and duty, without once violating any canonical law, or overpassing any one limit of fraternal courtesy or Christian kindness.

The apostle exhorts us to be "courteous," to "look not every man on his own things, but every man also on the things of others"—"to let nothing be done through strife or vain glory"—and we may fully recognize any plea of zeal and self-devotion, and yet affirm that there is nothing in the Gospel which requires or encourages Christian ministers to be rude and intrusive toward each other. But, if we have a canon which in the most express terms meets the peril just referred to, and provides a safeguard against it—a canon which has history, explicit phraseology and cogent reasons, all pointing to one obvious interpretation—then what are we to think of the clamor with which that interpretation has been assailed? What are we to think of the Christian judgment and temper of those who have chosen to denounce bishops and clergy, and all in both dioceses connected with these proceedings—proceedings entered upon with much reluctance, and simply to vindicate the law and to maintain the needful discipline and order of the Church? What, we say, are we to think of those who denounce bishops and clergy, complainers and triers, as if they cared nothing for the law and order of the Church; as if they had no conscience, no rectitude; and as if their one great object had been to persecute and humble an opponent. Such imputations, in such a case, would be little creditable to the rude conflicts of a secular court. Coming from clergymen, they excited our special wonder. When the letter of the law, and the reason and necessity of the case supply a very obvious justification of the action of Christian men, the imputing of evil motives simply implies that prejudice and passion have blinded the judgment, if they have not done something still worse.

It is no doubt true, that offences against this canon have sometimes been allowed to pass without notice.

Such offences may be committed through inadvertence and inconsideration, and from no part of a settled design or purpose. They may not be done in defiance of protest and warning; or they may occur at a time when the individual offending stands almost alone in his disposition to trifle with the settled law and order of the Church.

The law may have been thought difficult of application in a great city such as this, where parish boundaries are almost obliterated, and where the effect of an irregular act, in disturbing the peace of neighboring parishes is almost lost in the vastness of the crowd of ministers, churches, and people. In such cases, and in others like them, presbyters may not have cared to complain, and the authorities of the Church may not have thought it necessary to interpose. But no one had any right to infer from such omissions to complain or to prosecute, that the law was regarded as obsolete, or as virtually abrogated. There is abundant evidence that the law was not generally looked upon in the Church as a nullity, and that it was considered as intended to apply to precisely such cases as that which was complained of in New-Brunswick.

But if some irregularities may be borne with, and allowed to pass without notice in times when there is nothing like organized effort to break through the settled principles and usages of the Church, the case is altogether different when there is an avowed determination to ignore or to change those principles and usages. Then it becomes the imperative duty of those who are charged with the care of the discipline of the Church, to see to it that her laws are respected. Then it becomes a grave question, whether the private fancies, the self-will and passion of a few individuals shall be allowed to overrule the principle and government of the Church, or whether that government shall be maintained, at whatever cost to the misguided individuals who seek to trouble it.

And if individuals suffer from these proceedings, or if the tranquillity of the Church is temporarily disturbed by them, who is responsible for the suffering or for the disturbance? Surely those who, by their violations of law and order, have made an appeal to formal tribunals necessary, and not those who have merely yielded and yielded reluctantly to the obligation forced upon them to take measures for the maintenance of the Church's order and discipline.

Were it not for the studied efforts which have been made to mislead the popular judgment, it would be quite unnecessary to remind you that you are not censured for preaching the Gospel; that you are not censured for preaching the Gospel in another religious edifice than one expressly devoted to the use of this Church. Had that edifice been in a remote rural district, far distant from any clergyman or place of this Church, and had you accepted an invitation to occupy the edifice for one or more services in order to afford the ministrations of the Church to that neighborhood, there would have been no law to condemn you for doing so, and no reason for complaining of you.

You are censured for intruding into the parochial cure of your brother presbyters, in spite of their rightful protest and contrary to the law of this Church.

It may be said that this is severe punishment to inflict, and that these are trivial proceedings to disturb the Church with, on account of so trifling an act as that of preaching in a Methodist meeting-house, or on account of a single act of irregularity. That is a very superficial way of estimating the meaning and uses of punishment and discipline. You are arraigned and censured, not merely because of the inherent importance of that one act taken by itself, but you are arraigned and censured in order that acts of that kind may not become common in the Church; in order that her peace may not be permanently destroyed, her discipline overthrown, and her laws recklessly trampled under foot.

Such objects are important enough to justify severer measures and more troublesome proceedings than ever these have been, should they become necessary to maintain the government and order of the Church.

In the course of the discussions and appeals connected with the case, a great deal has been said about the unrestricted liberty of preaching the Gospel, and the imperative duty of preaching it under any and all circumstances. These are fine sounding words, which find a ready entrance into the ears of unthinking people. But, as often happens with such harangues, they have in them very little reason. In every state of society in which we may be placed, whether civil or ecclesiastical, we find ourselves abridged of some of our national liberty. There can be no society without law and order, and if we would enjoy the blessings of the society, we must comply with its conditions—we must conform to its rulers. We cannot take refuge in our neighbor's house, nor sit down to refresh ourselves at his table without his permission. To appropriate to ourselves anything in which he has acquired a property, is to expose ourselves to condemnation and punishment. If we become members of the Church of God, and much more, if we become its ministers, we must conform to its truth, its order, its discipline. Our liberty is restrained. We are no longer independent thinkers, free to follow any wayward fancy of our own. We are not left at liberty to preach any kind of doctrine which our narrow and partial minds may invent. The main parts of our duty in the priesthood are all plainly and precisely set forth for us, and we are required to keep within the limits prescribed to us. Under as solemn circumstances as any in which man can be placed in this world—that is, when we are before the altar, just previous to the imposition of hands for the holy priesthood, we make our vow that, by the help of the Lord, we will give our faithful diligence always so to minister the doctrine and sacraments, and the discipline of Christ, as the Lord hath commanded, and as this Church hath received the same.

"As the Church hath received the same." We are tied up to that—we are not free. If we cannot teach her doctrine fairly and justly, as is deduced from her formularies, and taught by her great divines, without false glosses and distorted interpretations of our own, then we are bound to renounce her ministry. And, again, if we cannot submit to her law, in regard to the methods and limitations of our agency as her ministers; if we cannot preach where she ordains us to preach, and abstain from preaching where she forbids us to preach (forbids, because even the preaching of the Gospel may be turned by men's passions into disorder and sin, and may, under certain circumstances, become a breach of charity and an offence against God); if we cannot minister in a spirit of dutiful reverence and obedience, keeping far within the limits of law and order, "giving no offence in anything, that the ministry be not blamed," then better a thousand times would it be, for us and for the Church, that we should turn aside from the ministry of peace and expend our energies upon the obscurest and lowliest mechanical craft. The fortunes of any individual or set of individuals, in any one age or country, are of trifling importance compared with the permanent order and well-being of the great spiritual body of Christ. How many glorious saints of God have made full proof of their faith and love and self-devotion, in every age of the Christian Church, and left their bright examples for the joy and consolation of the faithful in all after times! They shrank from no self-sacrifice; they braved every peril; they were mighty in their labors and often in their sufferings; but they found ample room and range enough for their almost superhuman exertions, without violating any law of the Church, and without exalting themselves above that precept which enjoins us to be "courteous" toward our brethren, and indeed toward all men.

These observations, extended much further than would have been necessary, but for the efforts that have been made to confuse a very plain question of order and discipline, must now be brought to a conclusion. We have felt ourselves obliged to be distinct and emphatic, but we have had no wish to be severe. We have no feeling in our heart that would prompt us to be so. If there be any severity in appearance, it is the severity in which the truth, in its application to individuals and cases, will sometimes clothe itself. You will utterly mistake the whole character of these proceedings from beginning to end, the motive in which they originated, and the spirit in which they have been conducted and concluded, if you attribute them to any unkind personal feeling, or to any sinister motive connected with theological opinion or party conflict. Indeed, the judgment and temper which could ignore the plain facts and principles of this case, and ascribe all these measures to narrow personal or party passions, would be little to be envied. Should you find it consistent with your views and feelings, as we earnestly hope and pray you may, to prosecute your work in a spirit of loyalty to the principles, discipline and usages of the Church of which you are a minister, we, for our part—and we believe we speak the mind of the whole Church—would find only unmixed satisfaction in extending sympathy, encouragement and hearty commendation to every useful effort you might be enabled to make.

In regard to the future stability of our branch of the Church in all her great features—her doctrines, ministry, worship and discipline—we have the unspeakable comfort of resting in quiet in the fullest assurance.

The ephemeral excitements of to-day are forgotten to-morrow. The shortlived and feeble individuals who fancy that they are inaugurating great changes, if not great revolutions, quickly pass away, and the City of God is seen standing unharmed; every wall and bulwark and tower unmutilated; only rising and expanding, and extending herself with a strange miraculous growth; peopled with myriads of busy hearts and hands; animated with the working of lofty spirits; vocal with praise; bright with a divine peace and joy; and becoming, beyond all human anticipation, a mighty power in the earth. For the Church we have no fear. She is safe under the care of her Lord, and in the strength of her great principles.

But for individuals we are often moved with an anxious concern; how much effort may be wasted, how much good may be marred, how much individual Christian peace may be ruined, how much character may be lost in passionate undertakings, which have a show of zeal and self-devotion, but which have a fatal defect as being misdirected and wrong in principle.

With a paternal interest and affection, which we have never ceased to feel for you since the day when we had the satisfaction of receiving you into the sacred ministry, we would express our hope, as we are very ready to intimate our trust, that your future career in your high and most holy calling will be blameless and harmless; bright and long continued in ever-increasing usefulness and honor, full of the fruits of righteousness to the glory of God, and to the enlargement of his blessed kingdom on earth.

Be assured that we shall ever be ready to sympathize with you in your trials, and to uphold you in every rightful endeavor to accomplish the work given you to do. Every feeling we have in our heart toward you will prompt us to rejoice when you rejoice—to weep with you when you weep. The all, all merciful Lord grant that your days of sorrow may be few—your days of joy and thankfulness may be many!

And now the God of Peace, who brought again from the dead our Lord Jesus Christ, the Great Shepherd of the sheep, through the blood of the everlasting Covenant, make you perfect in every good work to do His will, working in you that which is well-pleasing in his sight; through Jesus Christ, to whom be glory for ever and ever. Amen.

A SCENE.

As soon as the reading of the admonition was concluded, Rev. Dr. TYNG arose and proceeded to read a protest, but in a trice the Bishop and Clergy had assumed a kneeling posture at the altar, and simultaneously Dr. TYNG was reading his document "Right Reverend Father in God," and Rev. Dr. HOUGHTON the prayer in the Institution Office "Almighty God who." Dr. HOUGHTON seemed to hesitate—Dr. TYNG did not—when the Bishop quickly and excitedly commanded the former to "go on." Dr. HOUGHTON proceeded, and Dr. TYNG stopped. After the service was concluded by the Bishop pronouncing the Benediction, Dr. TYNG advanced to the chancel and handed him the protest. The Bishop declined giving the use of the protest for the Press, but a copy was subsequently obtained from Rev. Dr. TYNG. It was as follows:

PROTEST AND APPEAL.

To the Right Reverend Horatio Potter, D. D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of New-York:

RIGHT REV. SIR: It has been your pleasure to "approve" of the "findings" of this Court of Presbyters, and you have now administered the sentence of "admonition" "recommended" by them against the respondent.

This is your own act and your own responsibility. I, STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D., a presbyter of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of New-York, and rector of St. George's Church in the City of New-York, and one of the counsel for this respondent, do most respectfully but firmly enter my solemn protest against this whole proceeding, now completed, from its commencement to its conclusion, as false in its allegations, unjust in its principle, uncanonical in its form, illegal in its transactions, iniquitous in its purpose, and voluntarily and persistently persecuting in its spirit, process and development.

And I do solemnly appeal from this decision of this Court, and from this approval thereof, by the Bishop of this diocese, under the most earnest sense of the cruel injustice with which this respondent has been treated; to the supreme and final decision of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States; to the abiding sense of justice and righteousness in the individual members of this Church; to the conscientious review of the Christian Church throughout this land; to the record of future historic truth; to generations of advancing light and religious purity and power, which may come hereafter; and with the deepest humility, but with confidence unfeigned, to the judgment seat of the Lord Jesus Christ, who is the one Great Head and Ruler of His Church, and whose approval can never be given to the persecution of the innocent, or to the oppression of the weak.

Given in the Church of the Transfiguration, in the City of New-York, this 14th day of March, A. D. 1868.

STEPHEN H. TYNG, Sr.,
Rector of St. George's Church, in the City of New-York.

There was much sympathy manifested for Rev. Mr. TYNG, and he was immediately surrounded by a multitude of friends, anxious to give him their assurances of confidence and esteem, notwithstanding the severe admonition that had been administered to him. It was very evident that, aside from some of the clergymen present, Bishop POTTER had few friends in the audience. Ladies expressed themselves bitterly relative to the Bishop's conduct, and charged him with having become a partisan, and with delivering an argument instead of an admonition. Several of the clergymen, recognized as "High Churchmen," appeared to be much elated with what one of them called "a grand success," and they congratulated each other that the Protestant Episcopal Church "still lived."

A number of the friends of Evangelical Church principles adjourned to the lecture-room of the Church of the Mediator, corner of Lexington-avenue and Thirtieth-street, and organized a meeting, with Mr. F. G. FOSTER as President, and Rev. E. ANTHON, Secretary.

The following-named Committee were appointed to make the necessary arrangements for a public meeting, and to prepare a protest for adoption thereat: Rev. Dr. J. C. SMITH, Rev. Dr. DYER, Rev. Dr. CANFIELD, and Messrs. STERN, STUART BROWN and FOSTER.

The meeting was then thrown open for expressions of opinion relative to the scene that had transpired in the Church of the Transfiguration, as the culminating point of the late trial. After a very general expression of sympathy with Dr. TYNG on the part of the gentlemen present, Rev. Mr. ANTHON offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Rev. Dr. SMITH, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, clergymen and laymen, who were present this morning at the Church of the Transfiguration, on the occasion of the public reprimand of Rev. S. H. TYNG, Jr., do hereby tender to our brother our deepest sympathy in the late trials to which he has been subjected, and which culminated in a public admonition by the ecclesiastical authority of the diocese, and we trust that Divine grace may be given to maintain him in the noble position which he has taken.

Several other addresses were delivered, and after singing the Doxology, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," the meeting adjourned.

THE ERIE RAILWAY.

The Erie Railway Litigation in a New Phase—The Contempt Proceedings Against Gen. Diven—George A. Osgood Appointed Receiver as to the $7,000,000 of New Issue, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 14.

Before Judge Barnard.

The People ex rel. Marshall B. Champlain, Attorney-General, vs. Alexander S. Diven, Frederick A. Lane, William B. Skidmore, et al.—At the opening of the Court at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, the large Court-room (Circuit, Part I.) was densely crowded with the counsel engaged in this important litigation and interested spectators. No civil proceedings in any court of this city have for many years, if ever before, elicited so much interest—nay, excitement—as was manifested yesterday. There were present, in large numbers, of leading Wall-street men, who gave their undivided attention to every step that was by the counsel for the respective parties interested. The array of counsel was such as we have seldom witnessed in any court, all of them leading members of the New-York Bar. For convenience in stating the case we will term the litigants the Vanderbilt party and the Drew party. Thus persons interested in the proceedings can thus better understand the condition of affairs. On the Vanderbilt side we have as counsel Mr. Horace F. Clark, Mr. Charles A. Rapallo, Mr. William Fullerton, Mr. A. J. Vanderpoel, Mr. Augustus Schell, and several others. For the Drew party there appeared Messrs. D. D. & D. Field, Mr. John E. Burrill, Mr. Clarkson N. Potter, and Mr. Augustu F. Smith. Ex-Judge Allen was also in Court and took a lively interest in the proceedings.

There were several orders returnable yesterday in these proceedings, but the first business in order was the warrant of attachment issued against Gen. Diven and others, Directors of the Erie Railway Company, who are charged with contempt of Court in having violated an injunction issued by Judge Barnard forbidding them to issue any new stock, &c.

Mr. Fullerton, in behalf of the Attorney-General, said that warrants of attachment had been issued against several of the directors for contempt; that those warrants were placed in the hands of the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York for service. As to some of the directors named, the process had been served, but as to others the return was that diligent search had been made for them and they could not be found within the jurisdiction of the Court—in other words within the State. They had removed to Jersey City.

Counsel now asked that the Sheriff proceed to make his return.

Mr. Field—Before that return is made I have a few words to say. The making of the orders of attachment which were issued against Gen. Diven and others of the directors of the Erie Railway Company, was in direct violation of an injunction which had been theretofore granted by a Judge of this Court. (Counsel here read certain portions of the injunctions which have been granted by Judges of other districts, and which have already appeared in full in the TIMES.)

Mr. Field then continued: He said these proceedings should stop here. Any further action would be wholly illegal.

Mr. Fullerton said there were two answers to the remarks of his friend upon the other side. In the first place they had called upon the Judge from the other district who had been referred to, before they took any steps whatever in relation to the attachment. That Judge said there was no necessity for any modification of the order; that the proceedings by attachment were not enjoined. But in the second place, the Court would perceive that these attachment proceedings are entirely new. They are no part of the original suits. They are not entitled, as the original suits are, and in no sense can they be regarded as a part of them. The Judge of the other district so informed us.

Mr. Field—What a Judge says in private conversation is one thing, the order he makes is quite another. Unless what the Judge said is in writing, it is of no sort of consequence. We stand on the record, and there we firmly plant ourselves. The gentleman is entirely mistaken as to this being a new proceeding. The title of the cause is the same, and here are several affidavits, all entitled in the same way. We have the affidavits of John Bloodgood, Samuel Barton Runyon, W. Morton, Jr., George W. Moech, Wm. N. Hoes, Charles T. Morson, Mr. Brown and some others. They are all entitled alike, and an order has been entered therein. This, said counsel, is a most unusual and remarkable spectacle. Such clashing among Judges of the same court; such interference by one Judge with the powers and duties of another, could not and ought not to be tolerated longer.

Judge Barnard suggested that in the beginning of these proceedings now before him, being fearful that he might interfere with some of the orders of Judges Gilbert and Balcom, he had considered the facts and circumstances very fully and carefully. He had investigated and satisfied himself upon the rules of law, and he was confident that this proceeding against Gen. Diven and the others who are directors of the Erie Company, is an independent proceeding.

Mr. Field—I hope your Honor has not initiated these proceedings.

Judge Barnard disclaimed having had anything to do in commencing the proceedings for the arrest of the directors. He would overrule the objections made by Mr. Field.

Mr. Fullerton then proposed that they proceed to file interrogatories.

Mr. Field—If your Honor please, before we arrive at that stage of the case, I have some further objections to interpose. My next point is, that your Honor is so much interested in the event of this litigation as to be unfitted to sit in judgment upon it. I make these remarks with all due respect to the Court, whose officer I am, and I wish to be understood as meaning no disrespect. The rights of my clients must be protected, however. If your Honor decides to go on, then you are to decide the question whether you are interested in this litigation or not. But that question is for another Judge to determine and not for you. I feel sure your Honor does not wish to be placed in any such delicate and embarrassing—not to say discreditable—position before this community, and especially before your brethren on the Bench. Both by the common law and the statutes of this State, it is made a penal offence for a Judge to persist in hearing and deciding a case in which he is a party in interest. Your Honor, I am sure does, not desire to be punished by either fine or imprisonmet for malfeasance in office. These remarks I make with the utmost respect for the Court. There is a certain courtesy and comity toward members of the Bench which I am sure your Honor will not disregard.

Judge Barnard here interposed and said that, anticipating these questions, he had consulted with a majority of his brethren on the Bench of this district. Those Judges had advised him (Judge Barnard) to disregard the injunction in question. It had been granted by the Judge from another district, on affidavits setting forth the information and belief of the deponents. In fact, the whole thing was on information and belief.

Mr. Field said he was very sorry to hear that his brethren on the Bench had been advising him to violate an injunction. The ministers of the law ought to be law-abiding men.

Judge Barnard said the position taken was that one Judge could not "tie up" a cause by making an order which overrides the order of another Judge, who has the same powers while sitting at Chambers.

Mr. Field claimed that Judge Barnard could not hear and decide on the questions upon an attachment because he was a party to another suit, being part of this general litigation of the Erie Railway Company, and as such party was interested in the event.

Judge Barnard—I have never had any interest in this litigation; I am not nor have I ever been interested in the slightest degree, either directly or indirectly, remotely or contingently in Erie stocks or any other stocks, nor have I ever had any.

Judge Fullerton—Any one who has hitherto been in doubt as to why a suit was commenced enjoining this Court and others, need doubt no longer. The whole proceedings taken by the other side as to Judge Barnard are now open to public view.

Judge Barnard said he should overrule all Mr. Field's objections, and asked if there were any further motions.

Mr. Rapallo asked that the Sheriff now proceed to make his return as to what he had done toward the arrest of the directors of the Erie Company for disobedience of the order of injunction granted by his Honor which forbade them from issuing or transferring stock, &c.

The Deputy Sheriff then made return that he had taken into custody, by virtue of the process in his hands, Gen. Alexander S. Diven.

Mr. Rapallo—I ask that the Sheriff now make return as to the others named in the writ.

The Sheriff said—I return J. C. Bancroft Davis as not found after due and diligent search.

Mr. Rapallo—I move for an *alias* as to Mr. Davis.

Judge Barnard—The motion is granted. The *alias* is made returnable at 10 A. M. on Wednesday next.

The Sheriff then returned that he had been unable to find James Fisk, Jr., Henry Thompson, John S. Eldridge and Wm. B. Skidmore.

Mr. Clarkson N. Potter, counsel for Skidmore, said that gentleman had voluntarily surrendered himself, and he was then in Court. It also appeared that Mr. Frederick A. Lane appeared in Court voluntarily.

Mr. Rapallo asked to have the service made on Messrs. Skidmore and Lane *pro forma*, which was done.

An *alias* was next asked for against Mr. J. Gould and the others above named who had not appeared. The motion was granted, and the *alias* made returnable on Wednesday next at 10 A. M. Gen. Diven, Skidmore & Lane were discharged from the custody of the Sheriff on giving bail in the nominal sum of $100 each.

Mr. Rapallo said he thought the usual course was for each one to plead separately. He asked that those who were there under the jurisdiction of the Court be called on to plead.

Gen. Diven was then called, and asked to plead guilty or not guilty.

Mr. Field said: We neither deny nor admit the charges against us. If the gentleman on the other side (Mr. Rapallo) knows how to go on, let him do so, and we will answer.

Mr. Rapallo—The gentleman on the other side knows how to go on—he knows as much as the gentleman who has just taken his seat.

Mr. Field—Well, if you do so on, we will answer.

The Court suggested that the statute requires interrogatories, to be filed in case parties decline to plead.

Mr. Vanderpoel here read the following order, which the Court, after some discussion among counsel, quoted:

TITLE OF THE CAUSE, &C.

The defendant, Alexander S. Diven, being charged with a contempt of Court in violation of an order of injunction issued in an action in the Supreme Court, wherein the People of the State of New-York are plaintiffs, and the Erie Railway Company, Daniel Drew, John S. Eldridge, Alexander S. Diven, Homer Ramsdell, J. C. Bancroft Davis, Henry Thompson, Dudly S. Gregory, George Groves, James Fisk, Jr., Jay Gould and William B. Skidmore, Directors of the said Company, are defendants, on the 3d day of March, 1868, and a writ of attachment having issued against him for such contempt, directed to the Sheriff of New-York, returnable on the 14th of March, 1868; whereupon the said Sheriff has returned that he did attach the said defendant, Diven, and had him in custody before the Court, and the said defendant, Diven, on being, by virtue of such attachment brought personally before the Court, and denying that he is guilty of the misconduct charged against him: Now it is, on motion of Marshall B. Champlain, Attorney-General of the State of New-York, ordered that the said plaintiffs do, on or before the 18th of March inst., file in the office of the Clerk of this Court interrogatories specifying the facts and circumstances alleged against the said defendant Diven, and that they serve a copy thereof upon said defendant or his counsel, and that the said defendant do put in written answers to such interrogatories upon oath, and file the same with said Clerk on or before the 21st inst. And it is further ordere,d that said defendant appear before this Court, on the 21st inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., to which time further proceedings are adjourned; and that meantime the defendant be discharged on giving bail in the sum of $100 to appear on the said 23d of March, 1868, at 10 A. M., and then and there abide and perform the order of the Court in the premises.

The same orders were entered as to Mr. Lane and Mr. Skidmore.

Mr. Field, in an elaborate argument, contended that he should have incorporated into the above orders the fact that objection was made by the defendants against Judge Barnard hearing the cases at all, for the reason that he (Judge Barnard) was a party to the litigation.

The Court would not permit these facts to be incorporated in the foregoing order, but allowed the following order:

The People, &c., vs. A. S. Diven et al.—The plaintiff moving this day to proceed upon the attachment heretofore issued against the defendant for an alleged violation of an injunction, it was objected that the motion for an attachment was made in violation of another injunction of this Court, and therefore that no further proceedings should be had, which objections were overruled. It was then objected that the Judge now sitting could not hear and decide on the questions upon an attachment, because he was a party to another suit, being part of this general litigation, and was interested therein, the Judge disclaiming that he ever had any interest in this litigation, or that he was ever interested in the slightest degree, either directly or indirectly, remotely or contingently, in the Erie stock or any other stock, or ever had any. Which objection the Court overruled, and thereupon made an order of which the following is a copy. Then follows the order first above referred to, which was entered by the counsel for Attorney-General.

Mr. Fullerton said this was a most flagrant violation of law and a palpable contempt of Court. As to the persons who had voluntarily appeared, he supposed a nominal amount of bail would be sufficient. But in regard to those who had evaded the process of the Court he had something to say.

Judge Barnard (interrupting)—It is not necessary to dilate on that branch. In regard to those who have voluntarily submitted themselves to the jurisdiction of the Court, a nominal sum is sufficient—say $100 bail. But as to those who have secreted themselves, or placed themselves beyond the Court's jurisdiction, they will be held to bail, when found, in the sum of half a million each.

Mr. Field thought that was a most unusual order to make, for the reason that they were not now before the Court.

Mr. Fullerton said that within a few days nearly $10,000,000 of new stock of the Erie Railway had been issued, and that, too, in violation of the express order of the Court. It had been done by these men who were now hiding away from the officers of the law.

Mr. Field repeated his request to have the objections made by them to Judge Barnard, bearing on the argument, incorporated in the order of the Court.

Mr. Horace F. Clark, for the plaintiffs, objected to their order being mutilated after the terms of it had been settled by the Court.

Mr. Field—Has it come to this, your Honor, that they can stand up here in a court of justice and call it our order? I thought it was the order of the Court.

Mr. Clark thereupon qualified his remark, and insisted that there should be no alteration.

Mr. Field said he wanted the fact to appear in some way.

Mr. Fullerton said he could not close his eyes to the fact that his friends on the opposite side were determined to stump this case in the Appellate Court in such a way as to do great injustice to his Honor Judge Barnard. Their wish was to have it appear that the presiding Judge had been guilty of a great crime.

Mr. Field said they proposed to enter the objections to Judge, &c., in the order.

Mr. Clark said it did not matter whether it was a certificate or an order of the Judge.

Mr. Vanderpoel submitted that the matter in question should be in the form of a certificate, and not put in the order.

Judge Barnard—I told Mr. Field it should be entered as an order, and I am not accustomed to take back what I say.

Mr. Clark then said he should move for an order appointing a receiver. Mr. Diven is in Court, and we will serve him and Mr. Skidmore and the others now. He proposed to ask the Court to impound the $10,000,000 fraudulently obtained by these men, by the issuing of new stock in violation of the injunction. It was the most unparalleled iniquity which was ever perpetrated upon a court of justice. We will now serve Mr. Diven.

Counsel here looked around the Court-room, and not seeing Mr. Diven,

Mr. Clark said—Mr. Diven; is he here or has he gone to New-Jersey to avoid the service?

Mr. Field—I think that remark is not justified. It is most unusual. Gen. Diven is a highly respectable gentleman. He is not a man to shrink from the most searching investigation.

Mr. Clark said he had great respect for Gen. Diven. He thought it was less likely that Diven would run from the fight than some of his colleagues. But nearly $10,000,000 of Erie stock had been put into circulation within the last few days in violation of the order of the Court of the 8th of March inst. The honor and dignity of the Court must be vindicated. A Supreme Court Judge had been assailed; his reputation was at stake. It was the duty of the Court to vindicate its integrity to redress its wrongs, and to let the community know that this is a land of order, of law and of justice. This issue of stock had been made in a secret, clandestine and most illegal manner. Counsel would move that this $10,000,000 of money be impounded; that it be paid into Court, or that a receiver be appointed.

Judge Barnard—Is there any objection?

Mr. Field looked up very significantly at the Judge, and intimated that he had nothing to say.

Judge Barnard—I appoint George A. Osgood receiver—he to give security in $1,000,000.

Mr. Clark—I will take the order.

Judge Barnard—Draw the order, and incorporate into it that as often as he receives half a million dollars he shall deposit the same in the Union Trust Company.

Mr. Field—If the Court please, this whole thing is *ex parte*. There is no proof of service of any papers upon any one. I am cognizant of what has taken place in Court in regard to the service of papers, and I say let them take such an order if they dare.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, I dare take it.

Mr. Field—There is a day of reckoning coming, and there are parties who will have much to answer for.

Mr. Clark said he did not believe that the counsel on the other side had advised the directors of the Erie Company to these most remarkable and iniquitous proceedings, and taking that charitable view of it, he could characterize it as nothing but an attempt to defeat the ends of justice by a deliberate attempt to insult and degrade a court of justice and to perpetrate one of the most infamous frauds recorded in history.

The order appointing Mr. Geo. A. Osgood receiver of the $10,000,000 new issue of stock is to be settled on Monday next.

The following is the order in regard to the appointment of a receivership:

Supreme Court—Richard Schell vs. The Erie Railway Company, Daniel Drew et al.—On the complaint in this action, and on the supplemental complaint therein, and the affidavits hereto annexed, and on motion of Charles A. Rapallo, of counsel for the plaintiff, let the defendant, The Erie Railway Company, and such of the other defendants herein as shall be served with this order, show cause before me at a Special Term of this Court, to be held in the City Hall of the City of New-York forthwith on the 14th day of March, 1868, at — A. M., why the said supplemental complaint should not be filed, and why a receiver should not be appointed of all and singular the proceeds of the 50,000 shares of stock of the Erie Railway Company, or of certificates for such shares, which were made or signed by the Secretary of said Company on the 7th day of March, 1868, and also of the 50,000 other shares of stock of said Company which were issued as a conversion or pretended conversion of convertible bonds of said Company, authorized by the Executive Committee thereof and mentioned in the report of said Executive Committee, presented to the Board of Directors of said Company on the 9th day of March, 1868, and why such further or such other order should not be made in the premises as may be just.

GEORGE G. BARNARD, Justice.

Dated MARCH 14, 1868.

EXHIBITION AND SALE OF STATUARY, &C.—There are now on exhibition and for sale at the salesroom of Messrs. MINER & BAKER, No. 37 Nassau-street, a very fine collection of statuary, florentine mosaics and bronzes, imported by ZANONI & Co. There are over forty pieces of statuary in the collection, many of them new conceptions and treated with much skill. The collection is well worthy the attention of all who wish to enrich their homes with these stone-wrought fancies of Italian artists.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.			
Russia	March 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Hermann	March 19	New-York	Bremen.
City of London	March 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Erin	March 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Louisiana	March 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Bellona	March 21	New-York	London.
United Kingdom	March 21	New-York	Glasgow.
Pereire	March 21	New-York	Havre.
FOR HAVANA AND ASPINWALL.			
Missouri	March 19	New-York	Havana.
Rising Star	March 21	New-York	Aspinwall.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:20, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 1:20 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 1:20 and 2:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

MARCH 14—*In steamship France, for Liverpool*—Mrs. J. M. Tukey and Master Tukey, Edward Logan and Mrs. Logan, 3 children and 2 servants, Wm. Coston, Joseph Begar, J. Oldham, H. Cunningham, E. Woolley, John A. Church, J. Meyer, Mrs. J. Meyer, 4 children and servant, James Robinson, Antonio Joaquim Canoulas, Lisbon, and 90 in the steerage.

MARCH 14—*In steamship Europa, for Liverpool, &c.*—Charles Kyte, Mr. and Mrs. Coverly and child, Brooklyn; Syron P. Soper, Miss Mary Bland, Plymouth; Mr. and Mrs. Percey and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Chelain, Washington; Alexander McClean, Yonkers; J. Brown, Jersey City; James Boyd, J. W. Pickard, David Muir, John White, New-York, and others in the steerage.

MARCH 14—*In steamship City of New-York, for Liverpool*—Mrs. Thomson, New-York; Mr. Furner, S. C. Hough, N. Rich, Boston; H. W. Bartol, J. Frankford, Mrs. E. Baker and child, Thomas Eskridge, Mrs. E. F. Armstrong, 2 children and servant, Mr. Wallace, Chicago; Charles Wilkins, A. Bond, H. Noble and wife.

In steamship San Jacinto, for Savannah—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. M. Jackson, Mr. Coles, Mr. and Mrs. Bell, R. W. Underhill, W. L. Stark, Louis Lowenthal, Mrs. G. Greely, W. C. Emmett, wife and servant, G. B. Brown, M. Prall, J. B. Milliman, J. W. Dunlop, H. W. Cowles, S. V. Van Heison, Mr. and Mrs. James, 3 children and servant, S. G. Hoffmire, P. C. Henderson and family, J. D. Bright and wife, Amos Borden, C. C. Littell, A. M. Corbett, Benj. C. Howard, Jr., and wife, Lieut. Merryman, U. S. A., Dr. F. E. L. Berkaw, Prof. Wm. S. Reife.

In steamship Huntsville, for Savannah—Mrs. J. E. Potter, Miss Agnes Brown, Miss W. O. Pratt, H. L. Jenks, Geo. H. Dalton, Jno. R. Carey, Hughes Chitstal, Charles Chitstal, Wm. Sturgis, Miss Sturgis, Thomas C. Hait, Charles H. Meade, Wm. H. Hallett, Royall Pitts, Isaac Clark, E. Pardu, Mrs. Keene, Dr. J. King Merritt.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Missouri, from Havana—Mrs. A. Edwards, Thomas Lopena, Ydelfonso Preciado, J. Partridge, P. Maglone, Octave Busslay, Bias Trujillo, Gaspar Ybarra, Frederico A. Prado, Mrs. E. P. Quintanna, Miss W. G. Swift, Otto Engelhorn, Alfred Clark, Chas. R. Gill, Capt. H. A. Williams, wife and infant; Rev. Dr. B. Gleason, Capt. W. Riordan, Mrs. B. Baker, J. B. Manwell, Wm. Black, J. F. Evans.

In steamship Leo, from Savannah—Mrs. B. Sandford and 2 children, G. M. Willett, J. J. Ferris, C. F. Washburne, E. F. Foreman, Mrs. Woodruff, Mr. Smith, S. B. Harrington, R. McCall, Mrs. H. C. Dearborn, 2 children and nurse. T. F. Bethel, W. S. Ferris' E. Jennings, E. C. Woodburry, Mrs. R. Jamison, Mr. Giles, Mme. Delaroche, F. B. Kirtley, C. W. Johnson and wife, William Bond, J. H. McKenna, C. Devine, F. Giles, R. H. Dickinson, J. J. Fitzpatrick, and 3 in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 12 | Sun sets..... 6 06 | Moon rises.. 12 24

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 12 41 | Gov. Island. 1 30 | Hell Gate .. 2 52

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, March 14.

Cleared.

Steamships Europa, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; City of New-York, (Br.,) Halcrow, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Glaucus, Morgan, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Saragossa, Alexander, Norfolk, N. L. McCready & Co.; Hatteras, Crouch, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Crescent City, Holmes, New-Orleans, Samuel Stetson; Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah, Robt. Lowden; Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan; Bienville, Baker, Havana and New-Orleans, Livingston, Fox & Co.; George Cromwell, Vaill, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Moneka, Snackford, Charleston, Wheeler & Linnard; San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; Fairbanks, Hunter, Wilmington, N. C., J. Hand; Valley City, Price, Alexandria, J. Hand; Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, J. F. Ames; Mount Vernon, Dorr, Newport, E. Littlefield; Lodona, Hovey, New-Orleans, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Matanzas, Ryder, Charleston, A. Leary.

Ships Western Continent, Lewis, Valparaiso, Brett Son & Co.; Dashing Wave, Mayhew, San Francisco, G. D. Sutton.

Barks Deney, Higgins, Darien, Ga., R. P. Buck & Co; Ocean, (Br.,) Dixon, Havre via Philadelphia, Boyd & Hincken; Lejonet, (Swed.,) Miltopeus, Cronstadt, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Stanley, (Br.,) Doughty, London, Booth & Co.; Ethel, (Br.,) Wylie, Gloucester, Eng., Booth & Co.; Valkyrien, (Dan.,) Braberg, Stockholm and Copenhagen, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs Veteran, (Br.,) Snow, Palermo, James Henry; Penniman, Gatlion, Barbados, Miller & Houghton; Thomas Owens, Pettingall, Neuvitas, Thompson & Hunter; Lydia H. Cole, (Br.,) Jones, Guantanamo, Waydell & Co.

Schooners Dart, Johnson, Stamford; George Washington, Peck, Stamford; Bellona, Baldwin, New-Haven, G. K. Rackett & Bro.; A. R. Wetmore, Lippincott, Philadelphia, Goldthwaite & Overton; Capella, (Br.,) Taylor, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; White Cloud, Freeman, Jacksonville, H. W. Loud & Co.; C. H. Kelley, Reed, Aspinwall, S. L. Merchant & Co.; New Dominion, (Br.,) Penery, Maracaibo, Henry & Bail; Belam, (Braz.,) Lima, Para, C. Ludmann & Co; Robt. Caldwell, McCormack, St. Jago, Cuba, Jonas Smith & Co.; Bucephalus, McIntosh, Boston, Brett, Son & Co.; Gen. Putnam, Knight, Old Providence, Jos. Eneas & Co.; Supero, (Br.,) Foster, La Have, N. S.

Arrived.

Steamship Missouri, Palmer, Havana March 7, at 9 P. M., via Nassau 10th, with mdse. and passengers to the Atlantic Mail Steamship Co. Experienced heavy northerly winds and heavy sea the entire passage.

Steamship E. C. Knight, Dentz, Washington, D. C., and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to Phillips & Brown.

Steamship W. P. Clyde, Powell, Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to Jas. Hand.

Steamship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamer P. F. Brady, Crabb, Elizabethport, for Norwalk.

Steamer Albatross, Davis, Fall River.

Steamer Oceanus, Davis, Providence.

Steamer Galatea, Nye, Providence.

Steamer Pelican, Clark, Providence.

Bark Harriet A. Stephenson, (of Turk's Island,) Knowles, Buenos Ayres 83 ds., with hides to Smith & Dunning. From lat. 20 N., had strong northerly gales.

Bark Elba, Peterson, Sagua 13 ds., with sugar to J. E. Ward & Co. Sld. in co. with bark Morton, for New-York; brig E. T. Stewart, for Philadelphia; schr. Hampden, for Boston.

Bark Balder, (Swed.,) Bjorck, Bordeaux 42 ds., with mdse. to order. Came the southern passage, and had fine weather.

Brig Lije Houghton, (of Portland,) Morton, Cardenas 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to Miller & Houghton. March 3, lat. 31 30, lon. 78, fell in with brig J. C. York, of Portland, from Sagua for Portland, in a sinking condition. Took off the Captain and crew, 8 in number, and brought them to this port.

Brig Mystic, (of Boston,) Bearse, Messina 49 ds., and Gibraltar Feb. 12, with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.—vessel to master. Had strong N. E. gales the first part of the passage.

Brig Caprera, (of Stockton,) Patterson, Trinidad, Cuba, 23 ds., with molasses to Walsh, Field & Way. March 2, lat. 32, lon. 70 40, had a gale from W. S. W. to N. W., in which sprung foretopmast, split foretopsail and jib, shipped heavy seas, shifted cargo, and received some other slight damage.

Brig Rosamond, Fickett, Neuvitas 16 ds., with sugar to Thomas Owen & Son—vessel to Warren Ray. Has had light N. E. winds and fine weather.

Schr. Athlete, (of Digby, N. S.,) Cousins, St. Marc 26 ds., with logwood to Brett, Son & Co. Left no vessels. March 1, lat. 32, lon. 74, had a gale from S. W. to N. W., which lasted 40 hours, in which lost mainsail and jib and split foresail.

Schr. Ricardo Barros, (of Brookhaven,) Binning, Mayaguez, P. R., 13 ds., with fruit and sugar to J. & T. Pearsall.

Schr. King Bird, (of St. John, N. B.,) Johnston, Havana 19 ds., with molasses to P. I. Nevius & Son. Had northerly gales south of Hatteras.

Schr. Gen. Knox, Bedell, Indianola, Texas, 25 ds., with cotton to Tupper & Beattie.

Schr. Annie Jane, (of Pictou, N. S.,) Isaacs, Halifax, N. S., 8 ds., with fish to T. S. Whitman.

Schr. Noah Brown, Tate, Elizabethport, for Bridgeton.

Schr. John Stockham, Price, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. C. R. Painter, Hawkins, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Transit, Endicott, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Breeze, Martin, Elizabethport, for Providence.
Schr. Lamartine, Hill, Elizabethport, for Saco, Me.
Schr. Old Zac, Lynch, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.
Schr. Phenix, Gilbert, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.
Schr. Naiad Queen, Chase, Providence.
Schr. John Crawford, Briggs, Fall River.
Schr. Leocadia, Poole, Edgartown.
Schr. S. S. Howell, Smith, New-Rochelle.
Schr. Julia R. Clark, Ogden, Elizabethport.
Schr. Anna S. Cannon, Cobb, Fall River.
Schr. Nellie Potter, Simmons, Fall River.
Schr. Mary Dennis, Willis, Providence.
Schr. Fanny A. Hazard, Gorham, Providence.
Schr. A. T. Brainard, Burns, New-Haven.
Schr. E. P. Newcomb, Newcomb, Boston.
Schr. David Nelson, Lockwood, Portchester.
Schr. Clara, Risley, Norwalk.
Schr. Almira, Arnold, Glen Cove.
Schr. O. Owen, Davis, Greenport.
Schr. E. S. Parker, O'Neil, Glen Cove.

WIND—At sun.et, S. W.

Sailed.

Steamships City of New-York and France, for Liverpool; Europa, for Glasgow; Bienville, for Havana and New-Orleans; George Cromwell, Crescent City and Lodona, for New-Orleans; San Jacinto and Huntsville, for Savannah; Matanzas, Moneka and Manhattan, for Charleston; Fairbanks, for Wilmington; Saratoga, for Norfolk; Hatteras, for Richmond; Franconia, for Portland; Glaucus, for Boston.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 14—Arr. steamers Equator, from Savannah; Nereus, from New-York; bark Eugenie, from Smyrna; brig Antilles, from Trinidad.

CHARLESTON, March 14—Arr. steamship Falcon, from Baltimore; schr. Grace Grindler, Boston.

Off the port—Ships Southern Chieftain and Virginia, from Liverpool.

Sld. steamship Saragossa, for New-York; bark Nordboen, for Liverpool; brig Cyclone, for Boston; schrs. S. J. Waring, for Boston; Serena, for New-Orleans.

HOLMES' HOLE, March 13—Arr. brig Manzoni, Bay of Honduras via Key West 26 ds., for Boston; schrs. James A. Crocker, New-York, for Boston; Grand Island, Camden, New-York; Allie Oakes, of Kennebunk, Port-au-Prince, for Boston; lost one man by sun-stroke, named Edward M. Wright, of Harwick, Mass., aged 21 years. Experienced very heavy weather off Bermuda; was twice blown across the gulf; sustained but very little damage.

Sld. brig C. H. Reynolds. Wind S. W., strong, with rain.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 14—Cld. steamships Montgomery and Patapsco, for New-York; schr. Arctic, for New-York.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 14—Cld. steamship Rosecca Clyde, for New-York.

Miscellaneous.

LOSS OF BRIG J. C. YORK, OF PORTLAND.—Capt. York makes the following statement: Sailed from Sagua for Portland Feb. 28, with a cargo of 454 hhds., 31 trcs. and 20 bbls. molasses, consigned to G. S. Hunt, of Portland, and on the 1st of March, in lat. 27 30, lon. 79 30, had a gale from S. to N. W., in which sprung a leak around the stern, below the water line: stove in part of the cargo in the after part of the hold to try and find the leak, but could not discover it; tried pumps and found 8 feet of water in the hold; both pumps giving out, and the leak still increasing, gave up all hopes of saving the vessel, and when the brig Lije Houghton hove in sight, concluded to abandon her. The J. C. York was built in Kennebunk, Me., in 1866, was 250 tons burden, and owned by Capt. J. C. York and others, of Portland. She was insured at that place.

Spoken, &c.

Flying Light—schr., of New-Haven, bound N., March 12, off the Capes of Delaware.

Lifeboat—whal. schr., of Newburyport, 10 months out, had 60 bbls. oil, all well, Feb. 23, lat. 15 47, lon. 33 22.

San Carlos—brig, from Sagua for New-York, March 12, off Cape May.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, March 14—The steamship Concordia, Capt. Sears, from New-Orleans, sailed to-day for Boston. The steamship Columbia also sailed to-day for New-York.

At Mayaguez, P. R., March 1, brig Scotland, Crowell, for New-York in 3 days.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, March 14—The Royal Mail steamship Cuba, Capt. Moodie, of the Cunard Line, arrived at this port early to-day, after the very short passage of less than 10 days.

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HERRING'S PATENT
CHAMPION SAFES,
AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDALS AT
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Which may be indulged in at pleasure, and at any hour of the day, or at meals.
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Is the
ONLY KNOWN
SLIGHT STIMULANT,
NEITHER EXCITING,
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TO LADIES OF WEAK CONSTITUTION,
and
MOTHERS NURSING,
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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS No. 277, March 14, 1868.
71, 30, 63, 23, 67, 27, 3, 17, 38, 64, 50, 55, 74, 26.
PADUCAH—CLASS, No. 278, March 14, 1868.
31, 66, 45, 27, 56, 64, 5, 44, 67, 71, 74, 53, 69.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 225, March 14, 1868.
8, 4, 64, 48, 14, 56, 22, 76, 47, 2, 1, 38, 58.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 226, March 14, 1868.
43, 72, 60, 68, 39, 12, 18, 36, 38, 28, 47, 14, 10.
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